

Presented to
Doctor George E. De Schweinitz
with the sincere regards and all
good wishes of
March 1935. Harry Friedenwald

חכמים יצפנו דעת



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Harry Friedenwald

LECTURES

ON

MEDICINE.

BY

BENJAMIN RUSH.

[PHILADELPHIA].

[1800]. ?

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1841

med

Index

Now will find on the right side
a system of Pathology and on the
left side a system of diseases with
all their different kinds.

1st Epidemic

2^d Endemic

3^d Sporadic

Intermittent

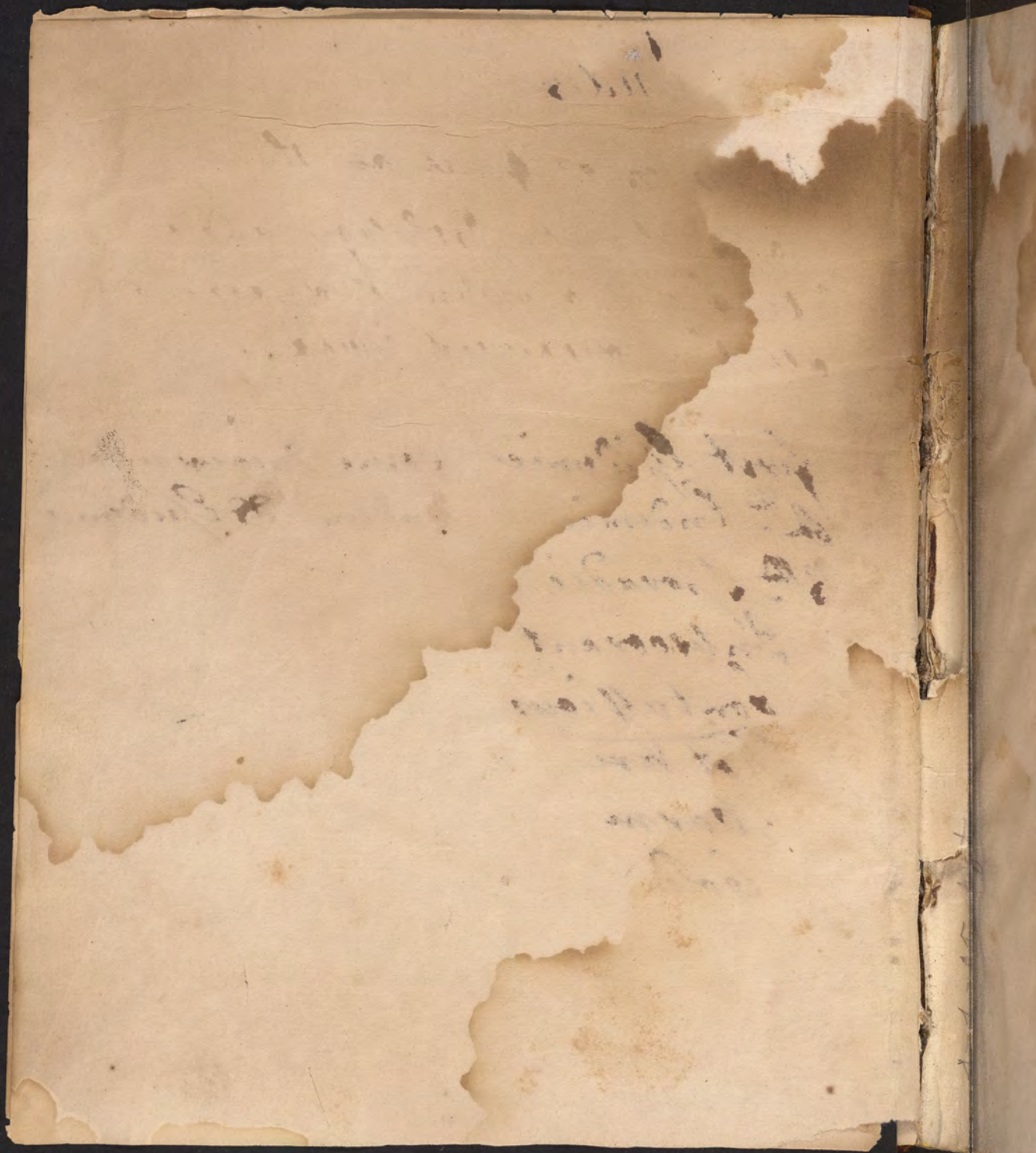
Contagious

Hot are

Warm

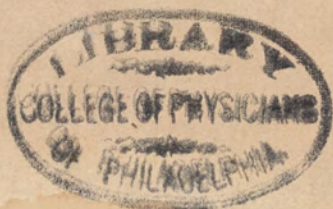
Cold

Some diseases in both
endemic & Epidemic



2

2-4-88-8pt



Pathology

Gentlemen,

Hitherto we have considered the living body in a healthy state such as divines consider man before his fall But now we will consider him in an imperfect or diseased state —

Sickness & death, as moral evil, are the consequences of the perdition of primitive innocence which when lost were followed by these effects Every element in nature took part with the Creator & conspired with him against man —

Their action however was just at first

Spencer

after
walk.
after
was
enjoy
more
short
Khan
name
Lip
by
die
tree
turn
Khan

as we find by the age of some who ²re-
 lived to almost 100 years & it was not till
 after the deluge that the life of man
 was shortened to the present age. The
 influence of w^h together with the at-
 mosphere combined to produce the
 shortness of life.

That life is a pained state is no less conso-
 nant to Physiology than to religion.
 Life consists in the strife or tempora-
 ry victory over the causes w^h produce
 death. Let us not suppose ^{that} the crea-
 tor delights in the misery of his crea-
 tures so far from this being the case
 that all diseases are blessings in disguise.

[The page contains faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

They are
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ture
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for

They are necessary to our general
good & happiness They are of impor-
tant uses They naturally lead us
to studies highly important to the
human race -

Diseases first rendered it necessary for
man to apply himself to the study of
Anatomy 2^d It leads us to a knowledge
of Physiology 3rd To the study of na-
ture, The animal & vegetable & Fossil
kingdoms without w^h the works of na-
ture w^d remain unexplained & unad-
mired 4 To the study of the hu-
man mind w^h furnishes exercise
for the moral faculties. For without

4
 disease there would be no charity nei-
 ther would there be any hospitals to
 relieve the indigent 5th As dark-
 ness gives charms to light in like
 manner disease is necessary to im-
 part a relish for health

6th It serves to increase our moral
 virtues for many owe their virtues
 to a spell of sickness

7th It reconciles us to death & induces
 us to console ourselves under afflic-
 tions for the loss of our friends

On entering on Pathology I am with-
 out a guide Boerhaave's notions &
 observations are short & not suited

to the present improved state of med^l
Gambius attempts to bring it into a
system, are so full of humorous ave-
tures, that they are of little or no ser-
vice to students of the present day

Pathology treats of the causes, nat^l, effects
& signs of diseases. The different cau-
ses of diseases may be divided into
four 1st Remote 2nd Predisposing
3rd Occasional or Exciting 4th Proxi-
mate or (S^{pe} morbus) They are
all links of one chain for instance
in inflammatory fever 1st Cold the
remote cause 2nd ^{what is} ~~the~~ produced by
the cold, the predisposing cause

is the present comparative state of our
franchise attempts to keep it into a
system, not a set of human art
franchise, but they are of little use
and is the nature of the present day
the deeply true of the common
a sign of success. The effort can
not of success only to bring into
from the United States and
to be continued in existence of the
state of the nation, they are
the kind of the change in instance
in the country, not to the the
state of the the present
the effect of the present day.

3rd Heat the occasional or exciting—
cause & 4th The convulsive or morbid
excitement of the arterial system
The proximate cause, by the proxi-
mate cause I mean the *Mortus ip-
si* of Galenus. Debility is the predis-
posing cause of all diseases whether
they be natural or acquired by nat-
ural debility I mean a predispos-
ition to disease brought into the world
with us This debility is always at-
tended with more or less irritability
* The temperaments are divided by the
Ancients into four viz sanguinous,
bilious, Phlegmatic & melancholic

But I shall divide them into 9—

- x
d
1 ^{Arterial} Sanguineous 2 ^{Hepatic} Bilious 3 Nervous
4 Muscular 5 ^{& Cephalic} Phrenetic 6 Alimentary
7 ^{Lymphatic & Glandular} Pleuratic. The sanguineous bilious

are often blended together & predispose
to acute diseases especially in warm
climates There is an excess of blood or
bile in these two The sanguineous is
divided into Pulmonary & aortic

n The nervous into three as it affects
nerves, muscles or mind.

The nervous temperament disposes
to hysteria Hypochondriasis Melan-
choly, Madness & epilepsy

The Muscular is accompanied
with

the first of these is the
the second is the
the third is the
the fourth is the
the fifth is the
the sixth is the
the seventh is the
the eighth is the
the ninth is the
the tenth is the

with little sensibility & great irritability. Persons afflicted with this temperament are unable to remain long in one place and must either be riding or walking fast & may be said only to repose in activity. They also possess little mind & often succumb under diseases because the nerves refuse to act as sentinels to the system.

Q The Phrenetic is accompanied with an unusual irritability of the brain and quick perception. When the B. vessels & nerves are healthy there is no disease & vice versa. Persons affected with this temperament may

may be said to be all mind — 4

c^d. The alimentary may be divided into two the gastrointestinals they dispose to diseases of that canal and are connected with Bilious

P The ~~Phlegmatic~~ The organs of generation are inert & the Lymphatics languid Persons of the same age at the same exercise on the same day may be affected with different diseases according as the different ^{Predisposition} temperaments predispose to different affections 1st The ^{predisposition} temperaments are often blended together by different ^{predispositions}

need to be in the mind
 The following may be the
 case in the future
 they may be a number of the same
 now the connection with the
 the hypothesis the hypothesis
 connection are with the hypothesis
 which may be the result of the
 change of the same nature
 the same may be the result
 of the same nature
 the same may be the result
 of the same nature
 the same may be the result
 of the same nature

^{Predispositions}
 proportions for no one ~~temperament~~

belongs exclusively to one person

2 These ^{Predispositions} ~~temperaments~~ succeed each
 other in different periods of life &

in different seasons: thus sanguin

ous in the spring The bilious in

^{Autumn} the summer ^{the summer} the ^{Lymphatic} Phlegmatic

the winter; 3^d They are seldom ab-

sent & if a person be born without them

he will soon acquire one or more of

them 4 They descend to families

but are much changed & lost by

intemperate living & some nations lose

their ^{Predispositions} ~~temperaments~~ by the admis-

sion of intemperance with other
 nations

The first of these is the fact that the
 government has been unable to
 maintain a stable currency. The
 value of the dollar has fallen
 to a point where it is no longer
 possible to maintain the gold
 standard. This has led to a
 loss of confidence in the
 government and a general
 feeling of despair. The
 government has been unable to
 meet its obligations and has
 been forced to resort to
 measures which have only
 increased the suffering of the
 people. The result has been a
 general feeling of hopelessness
 and a loss of faith in the
 government.

nations The ^{Predisposition} ~~temperament~~ ^{disposition} should never
 be lost sight of in investigating diseases
 prescribing for them For example
 more depletion by $\frac{1}{2}$ in the san-
 guinous than in any other tem-^{per-}
^{disposition} ~~perament~~ and more purging in the
 bilious Abstraction from study in the
 Phrenetics Few men live in a perfect
 state of health all live in a predis-
 position to disease Perfect health
 is as rare as perfect virtue perfect
 reason I have said that debili-
 ty is the Predisposing cause of
 all diseases for further observations
 on this head see vol 1 Enquiries,
 2nd

2nd That debility is followed by ¹²
an increase of excitability —

3 Debility whether local or general invites to morbid actions & this to disease for the electric fluid does not with more certainty attract or invite the electric fluid than debility invites disease 4 Disease as I have before observed consists in a convulsed or morbid action of the arterial system But not in its encephalic action But not morbid action or disease as in running jumping dancing &c —

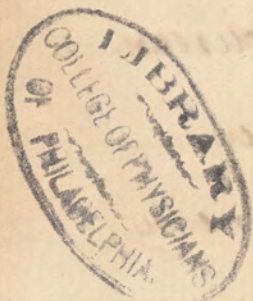
5 diseases are always partial I

I know of no disease that invades ¹³
 every part of the system. In fever
 it is confined to the B. vessels - in
 Mania to the brain in Dysentery
 to the intestines &c. The art of heal-
 ing therefore consists in equalizing
 the system & not in removing ac-
 tivity as Dr Brown has thought.
 The remotest exciting causes of disease
 are often blended together and act
 at the same time & also the exciting
 & predisposing. A cause may be re-
 mote, predisposing & occasional or ex-
 citing at the same time all classes
 is depend upon the predisposing

indulge

debility wh^{ch} is of two kinds (direct¹⁴ or indirect) according to Dr Brown but I prefer the terms debility from action & debility from abstraction, as an illustration will fix the healthy point at 50 upon a scale. Then if the system be excited 10 degrees above or to 60 this is debility from action but if stimulus is abstracted & the system let down to 40 this is debility from abstraction.

When stimulus is long continued debility may be induced & disease. This may turn to disorder — Debility is 14 units depression is also



15
a unit. Absence of Stimuli is necessary
15
for the accumulation of morbid ex-
citement. There are frequently days
weeks & even years between debility &
morbid excitement produced by it.
Diseases always attack the weak-
est part of the system.

There is but one fever But one disease
throughout the world & that is mor-
bid excitement or irregular action
in the arterial system. You see
I differ with Brown in my princi-
ples. Brown makes debility a dis-
ease. But I make it one of the causes
of disease. The following

- * 1. Elevated or Ordinary Excitement—
2. Debility or prostration without pro-
action or abstraction—
3. Postnatural accumulation of ex-
citability—
4. Depression—
5. Action of an exciting Cause of
an Irritant—
6. Disease or Morbid excitement
7. Oppression or Suffocated excitement—
8. Prostration or excitement below
the point of reaction, to such a degree
as to be relieved by stimulants
not Evacuants—
9. Disorder of the effect of disease
- 10 & lastly— Debility left by the Cure
or removal of disease,

This is the general order but there are many
exceptions, as one may occur at the same
time with one or more others. —

may be considered as a chain in
 wh^{ch} is contained all the grades or
 links from ability to death viz
 + ability from Predisposition —

2 Preternatural excitement 3 depression
 4 action of irritability 5 oppression
 6 Disease or morbid excitement
 7 Prostration of the system below
 the healthy point 8th Disease &
 9th Death We are born with an
 innate predisposition to disease
 or Morbid excitement

The different forms of disease

The first of these is the
 fact that the system is
 not a simple one, but a
 complex one, involving
 many different factors
 and many different
 people. The second is
 the fact that the system
 is not a static one, but
 a dynamic one, which
 changes and evolves
 over time. The third is
 the fact that the system
 is not a closed one, but
 an open one, which
 interacts with the
 outside world. The fourth
 is the fact that the system
 is not a linear one, but
 a non-linear one, which
 exhibits complex behavior
 and is difficult to predict.

The different kinds of stones

17
we see 1st Convulsion, this is the
proximate cause of fever is chiefly
confined to the B. vessels 2 Spasm
this chiefly affects the muscles is
divided into Tonic & Chronic
the former is constant the latter
alternates

3rd Prternatural heat either exter-
nal or internal on the skin stom-
ach & 4 Staking this occurs in dif-
ferent parts of the skin anus & —
5 Anne or Shocks as aneuritis
or Gout & aneuria called by the
French Sic Dole but more prop-
ly Dolorifica & Suffocated excitement

the first condition is the
proximate cause of the
infirmary the second is the
the third effect the fourth
the fifth the white matter
the sixth is constant the
the seventh is constant the
the eighth is constant the

2. The first of these is the fact that the
 number of people who are employed in the
 service of the government is increasing
 rapidly. This is due to the fact that the
 government is becoming more and more
 involved in the affairs of the people.
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 in the service of the government is
 increasing rapidly. This is due to the
 fact that the government is becoming
 more and more involved in the affairs
 of the people.

The
1st Inf.
Hut
After
time
Long
2nd
ulation
in the
and
3^d

which includes oppression & prostration this occurs chiefly in the lungs & brain the b-vessels

The effects of Disease are
 1st Inflammation or effusion of red blood in the serous vessels & envelops
 After this has continued for some time the circulation becomes languid
 Congestion, tumors &c are produced
 2nd An effusion of serum or coagulating Lymph hence pus is seated in the tracks lungs uterus &c and hemorrhage & black vomit.
 3 Secretions & excretion as mucus, & serum &c

4 Schirous indurated tumours
 5th unusual sensibility & irritability
 6 eruptions of Bone & Cancer of cer-
 tain changes of the blood and all
 the fluids in the body rendering
 them acid & attuning their proportions
 10th Gangrene & death

Seats of diseases

There are sometimes with difficul-
 ty ascertained 1st because diseases
 are sometimes dumb

2 from the effects of sympathy we
 find it impossible to judge precisely
 by the seat of the disease. How
 many diseases of the brain are
functional

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 health
 3 In
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 4 Dip
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produced by affections of the stomach ²⁰
 and vice versa? and how often do
 the signs one appear in the other?
 A woman was seized with vomiting
 purging or discharge of bile from
 the intestines wh^{ch} we be supposed
 to be brought on by the stimulus of
 the liver when the uterus alone
 was diseased the liver was in a
 healthy state & sympathy acted
 3 In all general diseases the
 seats change with the weather
 4 Dissection will not shew us the
 seat of disease 1st Because they
 often shew us none 2nd They deceive ^{us}

The first of these is the fact that the
 government has been unable to
 maintain a stable exchange rate
 with the dollar. This has led to
 a loss of confidence in the
 government and a consequent
 increase in the cost of borrowing
 money. The second is the fact
 that the government has been
 unable to control inflation. This
 has led to a loss of confidence
 in the government and a consequent
 increase in the cost of borrowing
 money. The third is the fact
 that the government has been
 unable to control the balance of
 payments. This has led to a
 loss of confidence in the
 government and a consequent
 increase in the cost of borrowing
 money.

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us by presenting effects for causes
 3 They often find marks remote
 from the diseased part for instance
 stone in one kidney without disease
 in the other I do not inveigle a-
 gainst dissection but recommend
 especially in certain parts of the
 body Is there no sign of the exis-
 tence of disease but pain? Pain
 is by no means the only symptom
 of disease In both arms there exists
 a more certain sign than in any
 other part of the body I mean the
 pulse when it fails to give us any
 information of disease which is seldom
 the case

The first of these is the fact that the
 second of these is the fact that the
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 fourth of these is the fact that the
 fifth of these is the fact that the
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The case, The tongue excursions & may give some insight I have called the pulse a nosometer or dial plate & by an attention to it I have discovered diseases & prevented death w^{ch} the pat: did not complain

A uniform knowledge of the seats of pain is not only useful but hurtful to us The whole arterial system is as much a unit as any viscus in the body

Signs of diseases

A few observations are necessary
1 Relations, sympathy & association
different in the diseased & healthy
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state 2 Signs of the same disease
different in different people —

3 They differ in force 4th They differ
in climate 5th They are in ma-
ny instances a part of the same
disease 6th They differ in the same
disease 7th They differ as it relates
to its forming state 8th They relate
to its height crisis & tendency to
health 9th They differ in different
days

The signs of different dis-
eases are taken 1st From perspira-
tion urine & feces 2nd The tongue
3rd Respiration 4th Conversation
5th They

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5 The position of the body w^h in bed
 6th state of the muscles & appetite
 7 Mental faculties 8th State of
 the body as to heat & cold —
 10th Existence of pain also the na-
 ture of it

Remarks on pain

1st There are diseases without
 pain 2 The pain is not always
 in proportion to the disease
 3 Often felt in parts remote from
 the disease w^h excites it as head
 ache from bile in the stom ache
 4th altho' are unit it imparts
 different sensations according
 to

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Dis
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to a grade being acute in the
 membranes twisting in the bow-
 els, lumping in the throat &c
 Related to pain is anxiety. Nau-
 sea is another sign of disease
 different from pain & anxiety—
 Pain is sometimes so acute as to
 destroy life I must again re-
 peat that of all the signs the
 pulse is the most valuable—

Diseases of the head yield most
 readily to purging those of the
 lungs to U— & those of the limbs
 to blisters. Is there no sign of disease
 in the viscera but pain? Yes the
 pulse

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pulse, Tongue & countenance, perspiration, respiration, urine & feces of these I regard the pulse as the most valuable. Let not any one of these direct you as to the cause of disease or in your prescriptions for them. My doctrine rejects none of these but in it the greatest homage is paid to the pulse.

Pulse

The pulse may be called a nosometer or compared to the dial plate of a watch or clock. It informs you of all that is going on

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in the body within In order to
acquire an accurate knowledge
of the pulse in all its diseased—
states it is necessary that we sh^d
be acquainted with it in its
healthy state & also in the dif-
ferent stages of life In the heal-
thy state of the pulse it is full
round soft & flowing This state
differs under different circum-
stances 1st It varies according
to the age of the person, at the
commencement of life or a few
days after birth the pulse ran-
ges between 130 & 140 strokes in
a

10 min.

just you

from 11

from 4

From

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Feb 10

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Q. M.

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66

a minute, towards the end of the first year 124 at two years of age from 108 to 110 at three years from 90 to 108 at 4, 5 or 6 years of age from 86 to 100 and at 7 it falls from 90 to 72. In adults it is from 66 to 98 generally 66 in the minute. In old age it is slow & intermittent, this is so much the case that when it differs from this it shows signs of disease. At the age of sixty the pulse beats sixty. In an old person of this city it beats only 36. In some according to Dr. Keble it descends as low as 24.

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2 Sex influence the pulse in its quickness, that of females more frequent than that of males 3^{rdly} different states of society or civilization influence the pulse It is slower in savages than persons brought up in a civilized state Savages want the numerous stimuli of thought conversational wth civilized people enjoy hence too the pulse is less frequent in country people than Citizens I have felt the pulse of ten Indians & found it below 60 in eight of them the other two reached to sixty but one of them had been previously setting by the fire & the other was ^{the}

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the offspring of a French man. All those who spend their time in idleness have slower pulses than those who are busily employed.

4 The size of people affects the arterial system, its pulsary motion being quicker in the short statured than in tall.

5 Climate & the different seasons of the year affects the pulse, being quicker in warm than in cold climates. In Greenland it scarcely exceeds 40 In the W Indies it is quicker in new comers than in the old inhabitants. In new imported slaves it

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slaves it is quicker than in those ³¹
 who have lived some time among
 us & the different times of the day in-
 fluence the pulse It is lowest in
 the morning, highest at noon
 & then gradually descends untill
 evening, at bed time it is slower
 on acct of the exhausted excitability
 & the different in the sleeping & waking
 state quicker in the latter than in
 the former by 8 or 10 strokes —
 & different positions of the body influ-
 ence the pulse It is slowest when
 on the back quicker when on the sides
 & still quicker when sitting up & quickest

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when in an erect position 9th Fastening
 food & drink especially such is an
 stimulating influence the pulse
 by quickening it 10th By different
 positions of the arms, when the arm
 is exposed to cold for some time the
 pulse becomes much slower & also
 when the arm is pressed under the
 ax & when the muscles are in action
 hence the propriety of warming the
 arm before feeling the pulse & also
 relaxing the muscles 11th Exercise of
 the understanding & passions of the
 mind Those of a sedative lowering
 & vice versa 12th Anger quickens it to

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140, Conversation also quickens it
 hence the propriety of feeling the
 pulse before the pat. begins to des-
 cribe his disease 12th Bodily exer-
 cise & the natural state of the
 pulse be 64 when sitting, standing
 will increase it to 68, walking at
 the rate of 2 miles an hour 78 at
 the rate of 400 & running from 140 to
 150 in the minute 14th Pregnancy
 quickens it It is also quicker during
 menstruation It is of consequence to
 know this in the chronic state All preg-
 nant women have their pulse preter-
 naturally quick or slow 15 Certain
 medicines

medicines quicken the pulse such
 are vomits op^m purges, Bark Elis-
 ter, steel hot & cold baths & blough-
 ing quickens it 17 Heat influences it
 hence in visiting a patient we should
 wait that he may get over his agi-
 tation produced by our presence
 I have seen the pulse full after
 prescribing L-S. 10th Intensity of
 thought influencing respiration
 quickens the pulse There are some
 exceptions from the rules of the
 pulse for instance there is a gen-
 tleman in this city whose pulse is
 100 in a minute whⁿ in good health

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and a lady whose pulse does not exceed 40 in health & amounts only to 60 in light fever & in others it is preternaturally quick I heard of a gentleman whose pulse in a healthy state beats 100 in a minute a fever afterwards restored it its natural standard that is the common standard There must have been so much excitability in the system & this disease or morbid state was removed by the action of fever before I enter on the morbid states of the pulse I deem it necessary to deliver a few physiological propositions 1st the heart & arteries are
connected

connected & invested with muscular
 fibres possessing great irritability or
 a susceptibility of being acted up
 on by the different stimuli hence
 if one part be affected the whole
 will sympathise. they may be
 compared to the sensitive plants
 or to the bells of the Jewish high
 priests w^{ch} by touching one of them
 they will all vibrate in unison
 2 The heart & muscular fibres
 possess irritability 3 The motions
 excited in one part of the arterial
 system is communicated to others
 This is illustrated by the case of
 Shivers

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Sicks who died in ~~the~~ this city with
 enlarged omentum which pressed up
 on the aorta affected the whole ar-
 terial system. This will lead to the
 explanation of many other appear-
 ances for in most diseases we may
 expect to find the same kind of ac-
 tion in the artery as in the disor-
 dered part. Is the pulse tense in acute
 pneumonia. The same occurs in the
 pleura or membrane of the lungs
 in the whole arterial system. Are
 the vessels of the lungs engorged in
 a pneumonia not? The same oc-
 curs in the whole Are there
 interruptions

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interruptions in the pulsations of the heart? The same takes place in the whole arterial system.

If the stomach or upper bowels are inflamed the pulse is small because the vessels of these parts are small. The pulse is more tense in inflammation of the colon only because the arteries of these parts are larger. If the pulse is not small in ophthalmia or inflammation of the joints it is only because larger vessels are brought into sympathy by contiguity. There are diseases in which the pulse does not sympathize but
then

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y

These can & may arise from the
 following causes 1st From a want of
 irritability 2 From suffocated excite-
 ment 3rd From the disordered state
 of the artery at the wrist 4 From
 a large portion of fat pressing
 upon the artery 5 From an exci-
 tement pressure of the muscles
 of the arm by the posture of the
 body 6 From cold 7 From want of
 irritability in the contiguous parts
 8 From a want of sympathy in
 the heart preventing it from equali-
 zing the actions of the different parts
 9 From an unequal excitement
 in

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in the blood vessels as in the altanic
fever of alibert in palsy &c.

Gough & This want of harmony ac-
counts for the facts mentioned by J

Hunter viz. size blood with a nat-
ural pulse. There may be great dis-
ease in one part with but little
action in another.

Let not the number of these exceptions
preclude the feeling of the pulse
for they do not occur in more than
one case twenty & we sometimes
see absence of pain in malignant
fevers when the tongue is foul &c
& vice versa in diseases of less conse-
quences

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consequence Thus I have ⁴¹men-
 tioned the different states of the
 pulse as they occur naturally
 in the different stages of perfect
 life but as Physicians it becomes
 us to go further and acquire a
 knowledge of this important
 part of the human frame as
 it varies in consequence of the
 numerous incidents & diseases
 to which it is subjected viz.
 The morbid states of the
 Pulse—

These are known first
 by their frequency & quickness
 these

Thurs

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sat

Sun

Mon

Tues

Wed

Thurs

frid

sat

Sun

Mon

Tues

Wed

Thurs

frid

sat

These are not necessarily connected for the pulse may be very quick yet not frequent as in the γ . fever by frequency is meant the number of strokes in a given time (viz. in a minute) & by quickness the time in which each stroke is performed. The pulse varies from health in quickness & fullness as in the γ . fever & other acute diseases here it varies from 60 to 100 or even 200 & falls in some diseases to 40, 30, 20 & in one or two cases to 9. In apoplexy it sometimes falls to 7. The quickness is probably caused by an

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irritable state of the B. vessels. They contract more quickly by the stimulus of the blood (the arteries especially) This irritability I conceive to be induced by the stimulus of miasinata, hence it occurs in intermittents & fever &c. This circumstance in some cases gives rise to the intermitting pulse—

This is when there is a cessation of pulsation for a certain time after every one two or three strokes & frequently occurs in malignant fevers. The slowness may depend on three causes 1st Pusure as in

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apoplexy & Palsy the pulsations being equal to each other but in tumipions occur 2nd Spasms of the heart & 3rd Defect of irritability in the arteries 4 By their force and irregularity. This is of more consequence than variation in frequency quickness & fullness also by imparting a jerking sensation to the fingers resembling a shattered quill —

We now proceed to consider the different states of the pulse as they occur in fever the first I shall treat of is the **D.P.**

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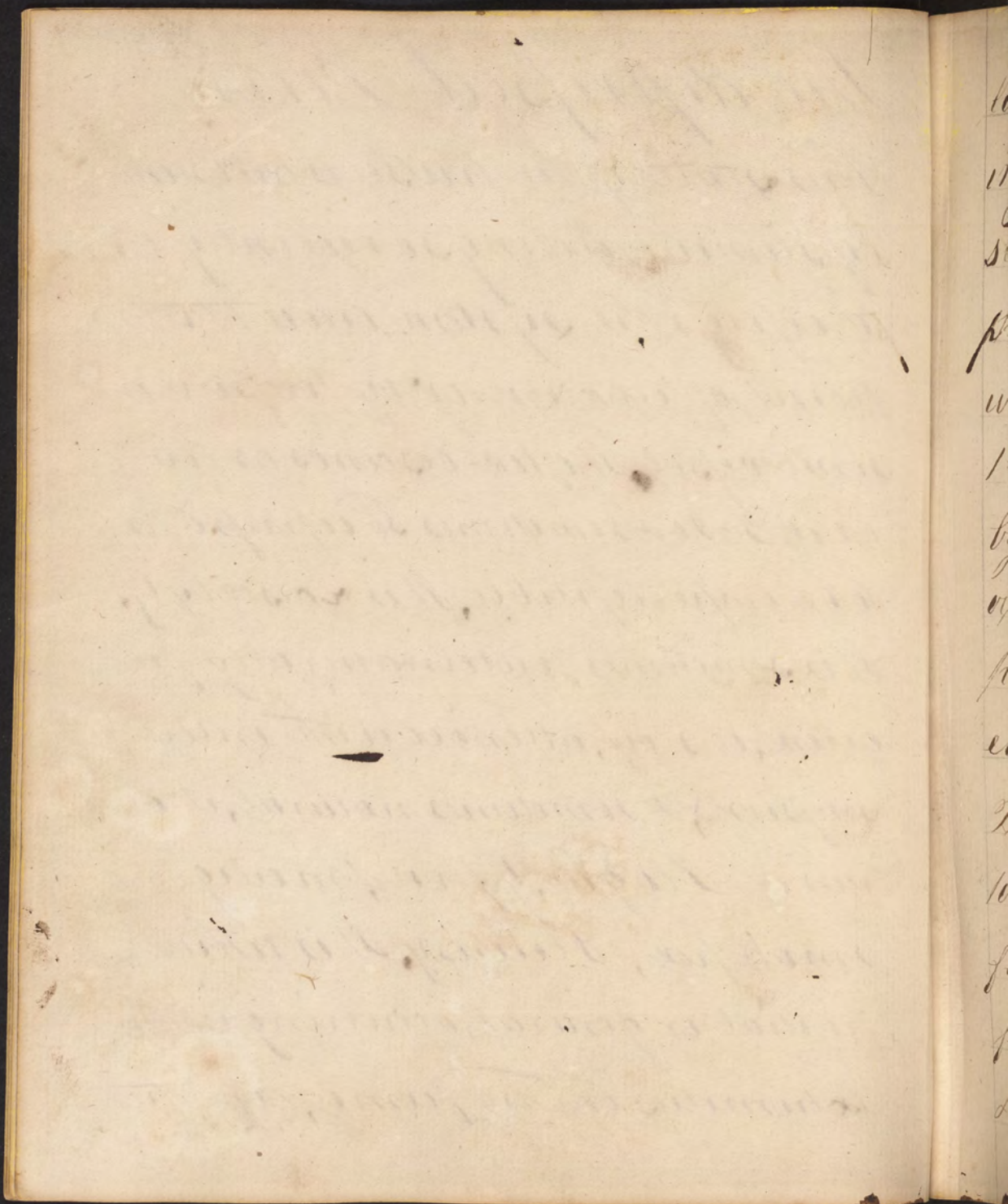
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45

The depressed Pulse

45

This state of the pulse is occasioned by stimuli acting so violently as to depress the system below the point of reaction or by pressure on some vessel. It often descends as low as 40, 30, 20 & sometimes so depressed as to be imperceptible. It is raised by γ . It is sometimes puternaturally frequent, or slow, attended with intermissions, & sometimes natural, it occurs in Plague, γ fever, malignant small pox, & Scurvy. It is either partial or general, occurring in the extremities in the former, in the ^{latter}



latter occasioned by stimuli depress-
 ing the strength below the healthy
 state, It resembles the weak or hy-
 phus pulse, The following direction
 will serve to distinguish them—

1st The Depressed pulse is known
 by its occurring in the beginning
 or forming stages of fever, or in the
 paroxysms of such fevers, & other dis-
 eases as are periodical—

2, By imparting a sense of tension
 to the fingers when long & attentively
 felt—3 By occurring in morbid af-
 fections of the brain, heart, stomach
 & bowels, more frequently than in
 Cases

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Diseases of other parts of the body

4 By its being raised by v^s, purges
taking off suffocated excitement
5 by its being frequently attended
with slowness or intermissions.

This pulse may be compared to a Willow
= tree bent with the winds & rising
to its ^{former} ~~first time~~ state when the wind
has blown over, while the Typhus
resembles a tree shattered by light-
ening & which cannot be raised
but by the hand of art—

2 Catgut Sulky or locked pulse

This is small, quick, tense & distinct
imparts a sensation to the fingers

27

similar to that produced by feeling
a piece of tense Catgut whence I
have named it, It occurs in malign
ant fevers —

3rd The Synochus fortis

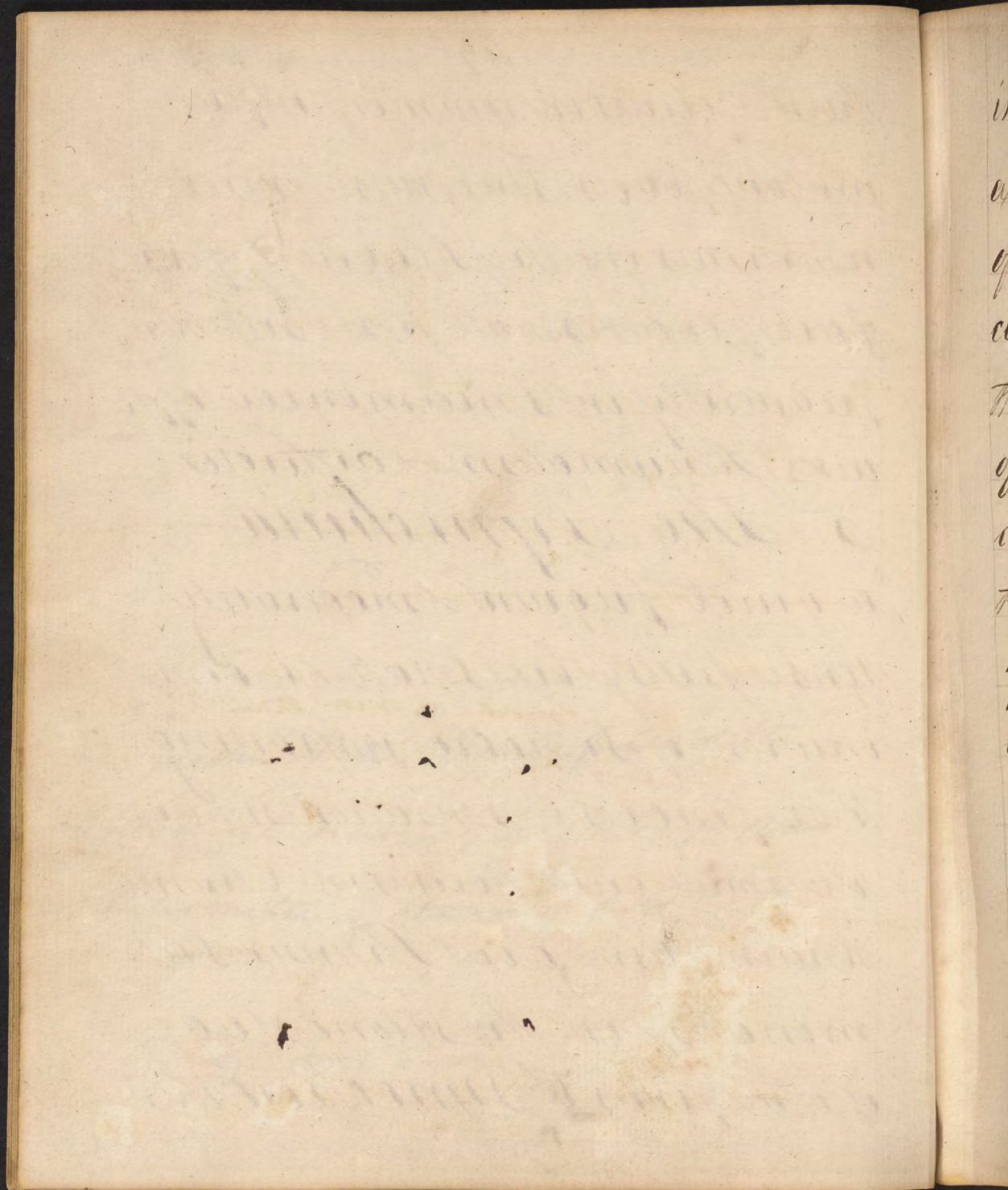
The reverse of the two former, a full
round frequent vigorous quick
pulse without hardness w^h occurs in
the ^{highest} ~~lowest~~ grade of bilious fevers —
Exercise produces a pulse some-
what similar to this

4th The Synochia or common
inflammatory pulse being full
quick frequent & tense but not
round & is known by the heat and
thirst

+ Synochus Mitis. Round, full soft
V frequent occurring in Mild Billows
V intermitting states of fever

Thirst & occurs in common inflam-
 matory fevers This pulse exists
 sometimes in the Plague & fever
 bill fever & small pox but more
 frequently in Pneumoniae affec-
 tions Rheumatism & arthritic

5th The Synochal
 is quick frequent & moderately
 tense pulse but small & is dim-
 inution of Synocha imparting
 to the fingers a sensation similar
 to a small quill & occurs in Chronic
 Rheumatism, & our Phthisis Pul-
 monalis, & in the second stage
 of other fevers 6th Synochoid this



is alternately hard & soft, full like
 a shattered quill & is a compound
 of the synochus & synocha, It oc-
 curs in the passage of fever from
 the inflammatory to the low state
 of disease, or from an acute to a
 chronic disease, ~~Fulls like a quill~~
~~that has been broken up~~
 by the Typhoid & frequent
 less tense than ^{Synocha & more than Typhus} full pulse. This is
 compounded of synocha the low
 state of chronic state of fever and
 occurs in putrid the puerperal
 fevers also in scarlatina. The
 pulse preceding Typhus are

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[Partial view of the adjacent page on the right, showing faint handwriting and a vertical margin line.]

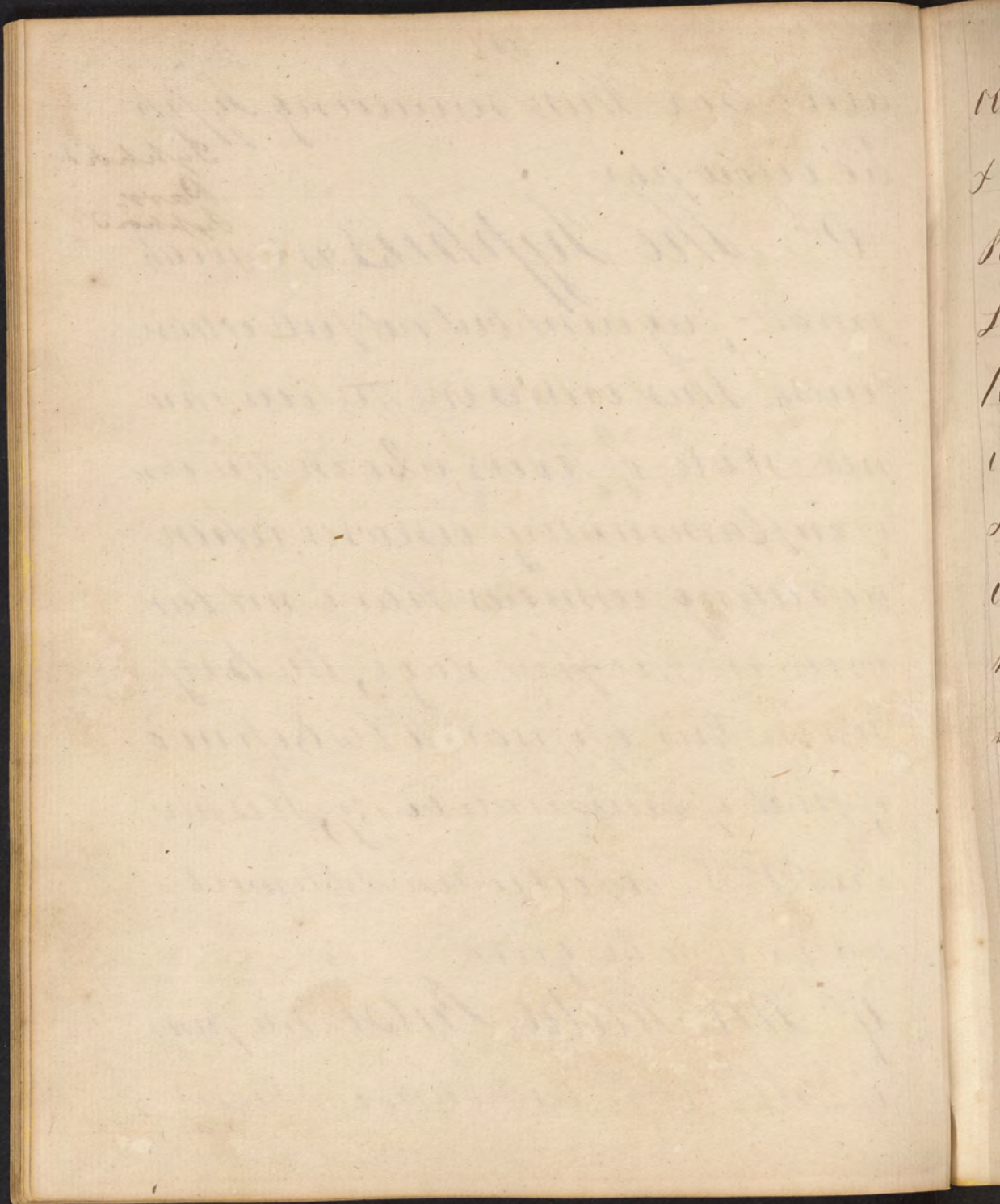
above par Those succeeding Typh
 id below par

Typhoid

Parv.
Typhoid

8th The Typhus is a weak
 small frequent but not full or tense
 pulse This occurs in the low chro-
 nic state of fevers, also in the close
 of inflammatory diseases, when
 depleting remedies have not been
 used in the first stage, The vessels
 in this appear to be deprived
 of part of their irritability, It is here
 that V-S- is forbidden & Stimul-
 ants are to be given

9th The Sclitic Pulse. The forms
 of this pulse are various being



occasionally Synochoic, Typhoid
 & Typhus It occurs in Phthisis
 Pulmonalis, Podagra of Gout from
 Lues venerea & Scrophulae

10th The Hobbling pulse, is
 unequal, fluctuating, tense, quick
 & very frequent & may be divided
 into two 1st 1, 2 or 3 quick strokes
 succeeding a slow one & 2nd 1, 2 or 3
 slow strokes succeeding a quick one

11th The Diabolicus Capisans
 pulse The former stronger

12th The Serrated pulse, strikes
 the fingers like a saw

+ The *Corbura* was completely destroyed
but did not immediately affect the *Pulv*.
When on the contrary the *Pulv* was im-
mediately affected by the *Corbellum*
being affected —

13 The Vermicular Pulse

Small frequent & resembling the motions of a worm

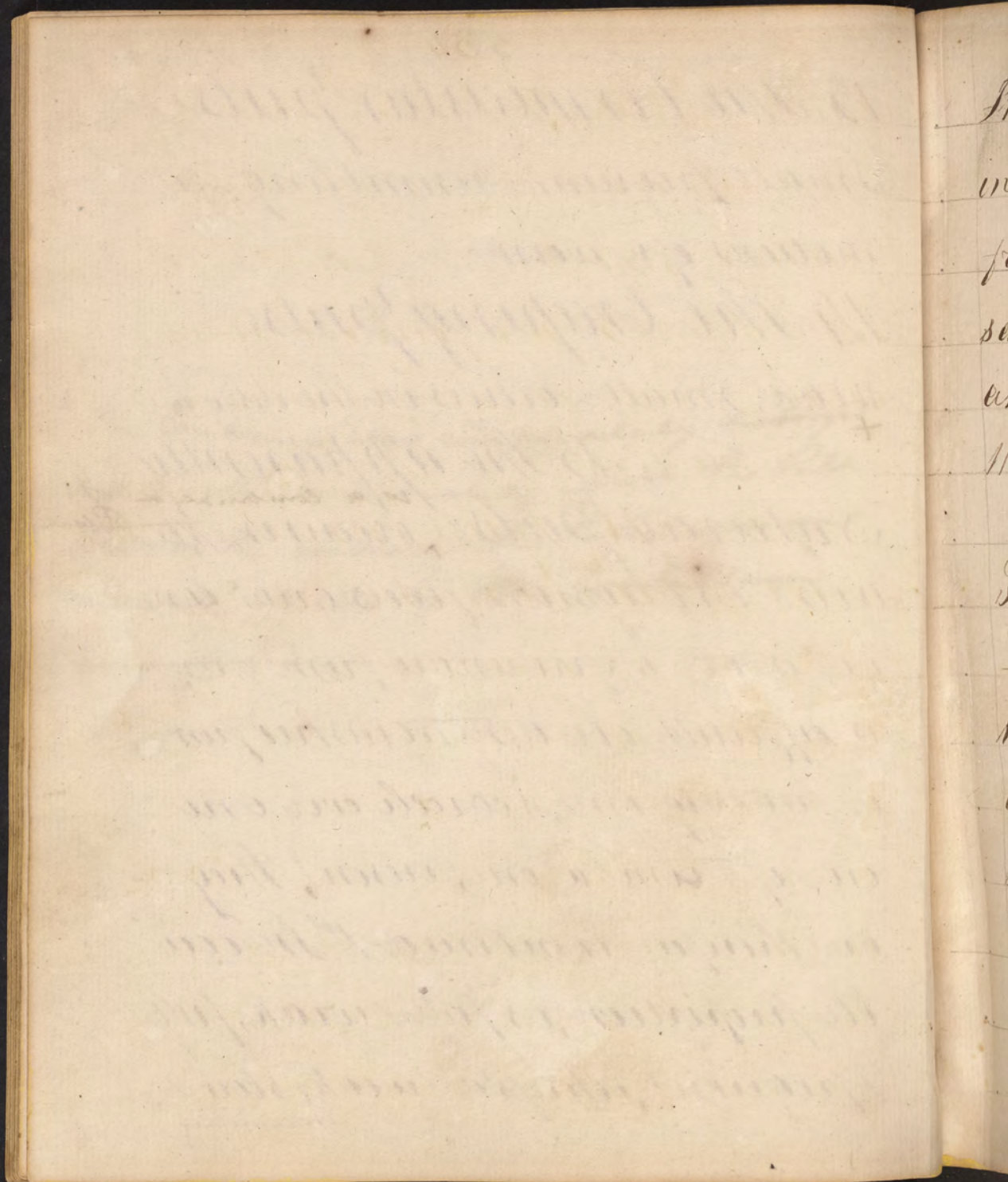
14 The Creeping Pulse

Weak, small & occurs in the close of life

15 The apparently natural pulse, ^{is a combination of} occurs in the

worst malignant fevers great danger is to be apprehended from this, & is difficult to be distinguished from a healthy one, scarcely ever any one of them alone, present, they are therefore combined 1st In double proportion, as full & weak, full & frequent, depressed & weak, slow & ^{intermitting}

disting.
the Pulse
see me
illum



Intermitting A, & They are combined
in a threefold ratio as full strong &
frequent, small weak & slow at the
same time B By a fourfold ratio
as full strong quick & frequent at
the same time

16 A full, bounding
Slow & moderately tense pulse
— which occurs in Dropsy par
ty & it is especially slow in the
affected side as in Hemiplegia
I examined the pulse of a para-
lytic pat^t; whose artery on the af-
fected side beat only 50 in a
minute, while on the other side

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Partial view of handwriting on the adjacent right page.]

it beat from 60 to 90 —

17 A weak low pulse —
without irregularity, This occurs in
debility without fever & is disting-
uished from the weak low pulse
in malignant fever by its occur-
ring in the last stage of disease

18 Aneurismatic Pulse —

Full tense & falling, There is some-
times an absence of pulse for two
or 3 days, I have heard of the absence
of it for 7 days, This pulse occurs in
aneurisms whence its name, ~~at~~ total
absence of pulse occurs in violent
affections of the stomach & bowels it
lasts

Synochus Fortis-

5

4

3

2

Typhoid-

1

Heal the

0

Typhus - - -

1

2

3

4

Creeping Pulse

5

Heath

lasts for hours & days, One Lady I
have known to be without pulse
for 36 hours in consequence of eat-
ing oysters, This lady has since
recovered & been quite well for sev-
eral years.

I mean to inform your patients
of the state of their pulse, at some
times they are extremely anxious
to know, you should compare it
to a scale of 10 degrees with 5 be-
low & 5 above the healthy point.
The pulse is very much influen-
ced by the strength of the body.
In a pigeon it is 100, In a dog 80
and

15

and in a Ram it has been found
to be but 65, and in an ox from
35 to 30 strokes in a minute.

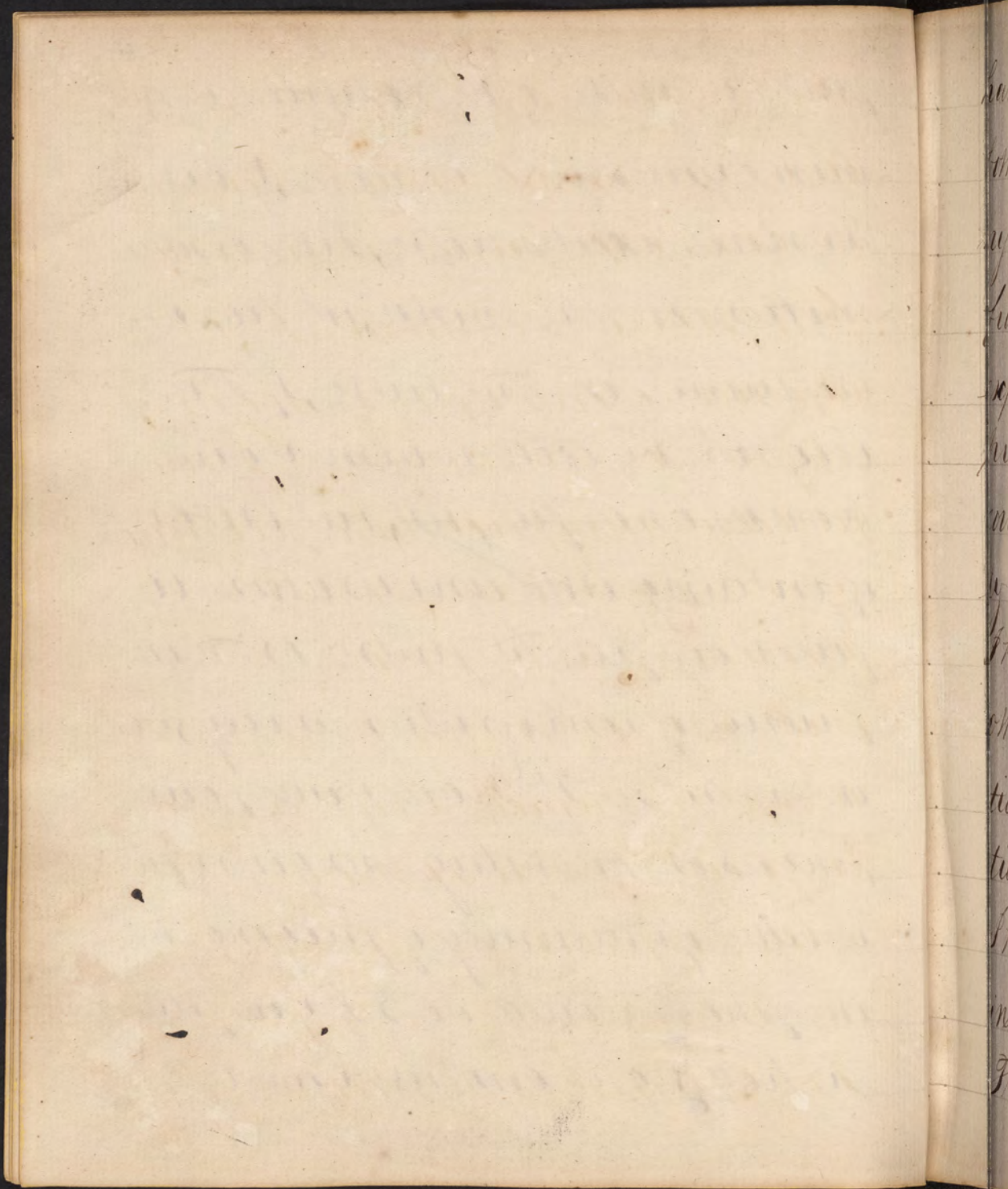
I have now delivered all the pulses
we have occurred in my ²prac-
tice Dr Gulmar a French
Physician has discovered an
other which he calls the gaseous pulse

Gaseous pulse

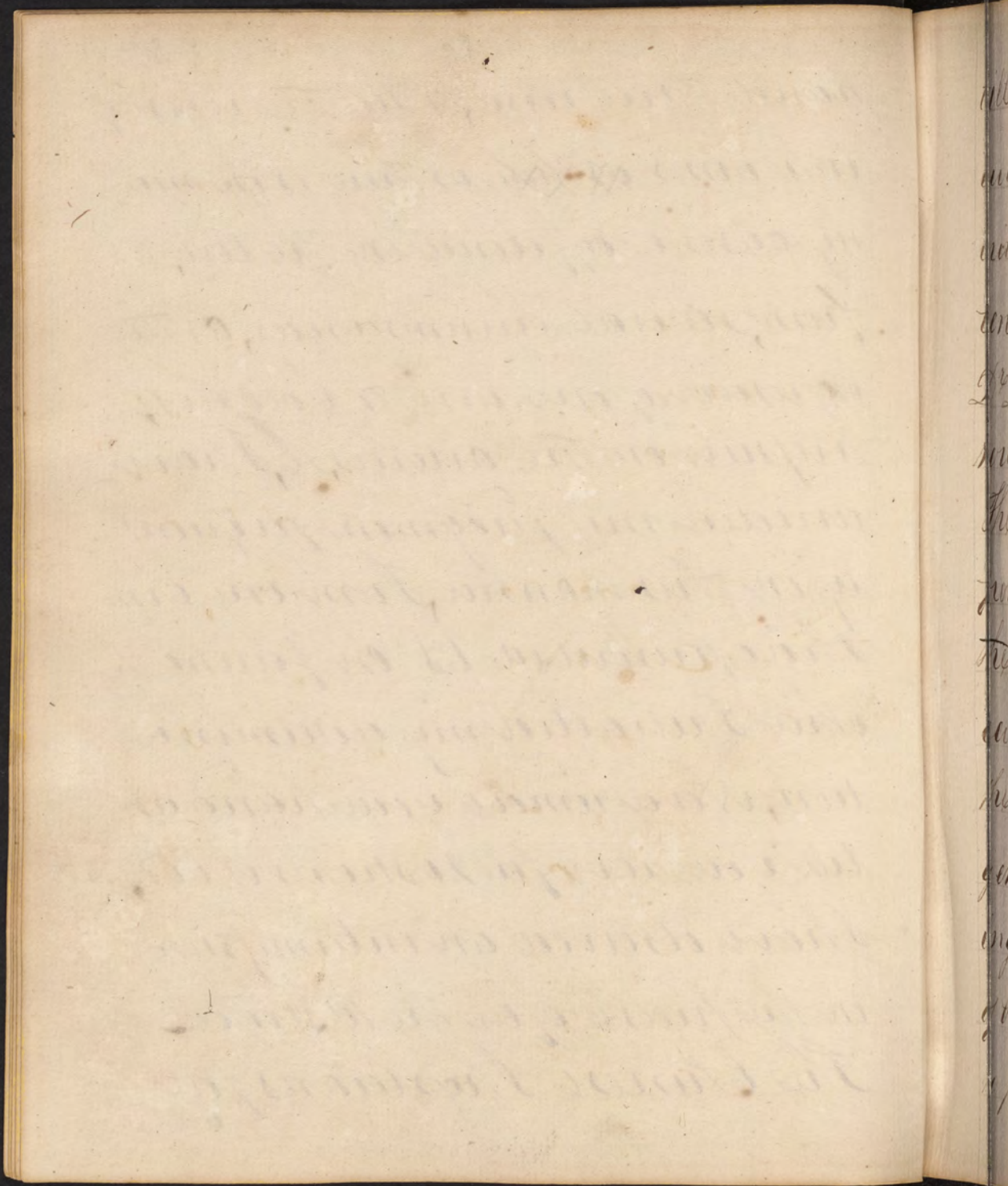
Soft, full, round, but sinking under
the finger, even the pressure of the lit-
tle finger, I shall next give some di-
rections for acquiring a knowledge
of the state of the pulse 1st never
false

Handwritten text, mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side. The text appears to be organized into several paragraphs or sections, with some lines being more distinct than others. The ink is light and the paper is aged and discolored.

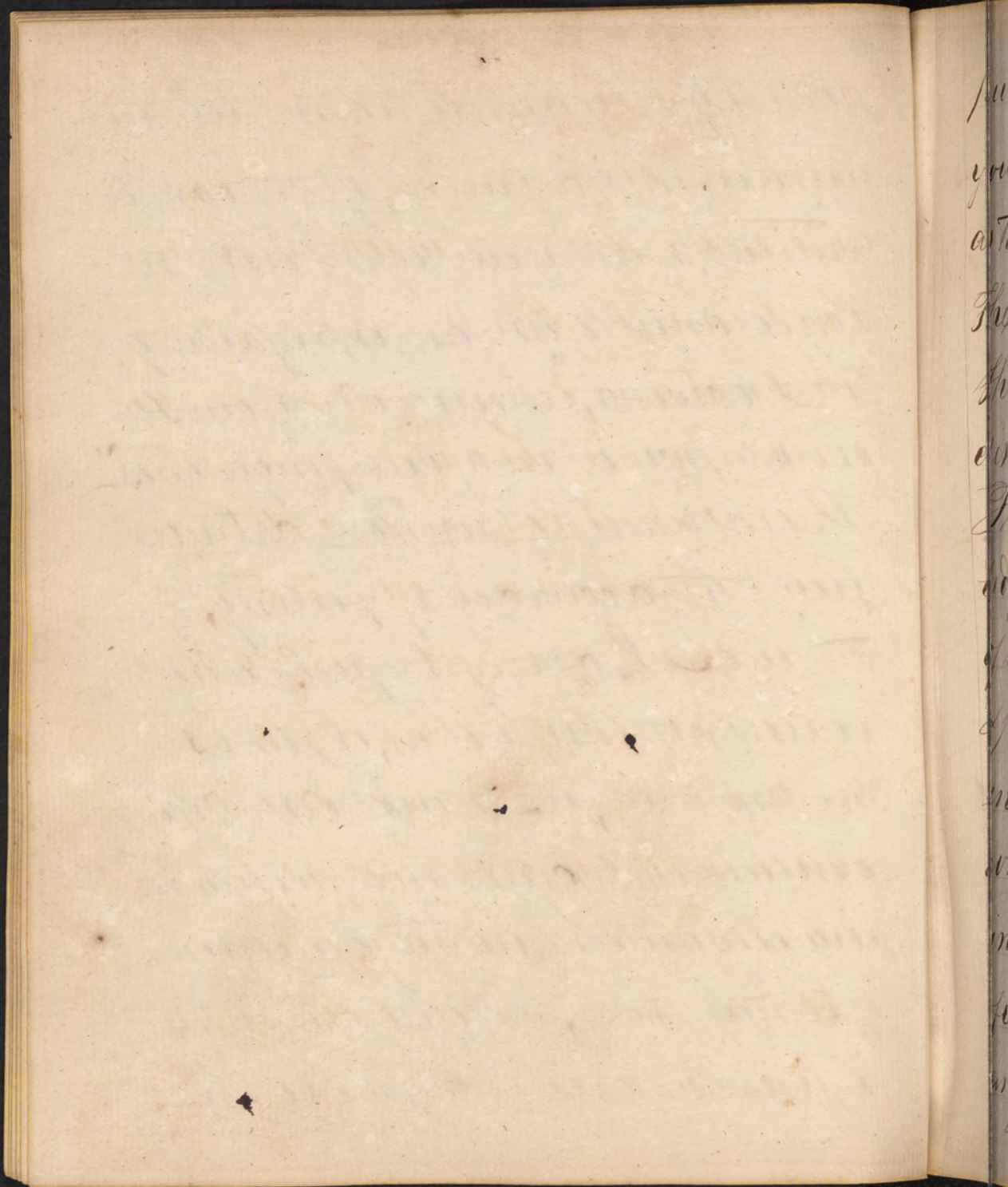
feel the pulse of a patient the mo-
 ment you enter the room, your
 presence excites hope, fear or some
 motion in the mind, it has an
 influence on the pulse, If the
 weather be cold warm your
 hands and feet first, but beware
 of entering into conversation be-
 fore you feel the pulse as the in-
 fluence of conversation is very great
 on the pulse 2^d place your four
 fingers on the artery, this gives you
 a better opportunity of judging than
 one finger would do 3 If you feel
 the patient right and use your left
 hand



hand & vice versa, & That the wrist of
 both arms ~~as there~~ as there is in ma-
 ny cases a difference in the two,
 from several circumstances, as the
 exposure of one arm to cold air,
 pressure on the arteries, &c. I have
 corrected my judgment frequent-
 ly in this manner, From one arm
 I had prescribed 15 on feeling the
 other I retracted my determina-
 tion, & never remove your hand un-
 till you have felt 20 strokes at least,
 I have observed an intermission
 in the pulse after the 10 strokes.
 The Chinese Physicians feel



till 4 g & hence perhaps there is
curry in the pulse, If the case be
critical, shut your eyes & order si-
lence and to use an expression of
Dr Darwin's, "concentrate your sen-
sorial power in your finger ends".
The influence of sound & detracts
from the accuracy of feeling, If
the radial artery be from any
cause not easy got at, or felt, use
the temporal, which is next best & has
gentlemen, excuse my mention-
ing a caution, in the application
of blisters never, to apply them so as
to prevent you from feeling the
pulse



pulse If you do feel it afterwards
you will give him so much pain
as to make an alteration in the pulse—

The temporal artery must be felt—

This artery you must also feel in
diseases of the brain—

Thus Gent I have related the know-
ledge I have been able to acquire
of the pulse during my reading
& practice, They are the experi-
ence of my life, They dictate
when bleeding is necessary, &
indicate the quantity, Always
feel the pulse before you prescribe
any of the following remedies, & imitate

[Faint, illegible handwriting on a blank page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

purges, w^{ch} hot & cold baths, Peed
 lavium, also before, the use of stim
 ulating med^{cs} as The bark, wine, &
 also before stimulating aliments,
 & drinks as they all change the
 pulse very much, The frequency
 of the pulse tho' of little consequence
 when compared to the force & the
 character of it has been much
 relied on by the Physicians of
 Europe especially by Britains
 They use for acquiring a know
 ledge of its frequency moment
 watches, quarts minutes & glasses
 & But this is ridiculous Tho' by
 Spanish

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the left page]

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right page, visible through the gutter]

Spanish physician by the name of
has made many observations
on the pulse from some of w^h he af-
firms that 100 is the greatest num-
ber of strokes w^h the arteries can
beat consistent with the recovery
of the pat: but 200 in the Hydr-
cephalus is common, but whether or
er they recover I know not, The ob-
servations of Cullen are opposed to
those of the above gentleman, he
says the Spanish gentleman's ob-
servations are useless, Plato we
are told had inscribed over the
door where he taught his pupils
Let

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right margin, likely bleed-through from the adjacent page.]

Let no one enter here who does
 not know Geometrie In like
 manner were I to dedicate a
 temple to mind I would inscribe
 over the door of every apartment
 Let no one ~~XXXX~~ ^{depart hence} ~~XXXX~~ who does
 not know the Pulse

The Remote causes of Disease.

We come now to treat of the
 different causes wh^{ch} lay the founda-
 tion of diseases It has been aptly
 said that as soon as a child comes
 into the world it inhales the lurking
^{humors}

the first of the year 1791
the second of the year 1792
the third of the year 1793
the fourth of the year 1794
the fifth of the year 1795
the sixth of the year 1796
the seventh of the year 1797
the eighth of the year 1798
the ninth of the year 1799
the tenth of the year 1800

the first of the year 1791
the second of the year 1792
the third of the year 1793
the fourth of the year 1794
the fifth of the year 1795
the sixth of the year 1796
the seventh of the year 1797
the eighth of the year 1798
the ninth of the year 1799
the tenth of the year 1800

65

65

principles of Death, The remote
causes predisposing children to
disease are the following —

1st The ignorance of the midwife
as it respects delivery, 2 washing
the child in alcohol, harsh soap.
3 The use of spirits internally and
Cordial diet 4 sucking & no milk,
5 Improper clothing, 6th The manner
of education, confinement in
close schools &c, 7 The amusement
of children subjecting them to
falls bruises burns &c

The Atmosphere produces

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the left page]

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right page]

diseases by its sensitt^e & insensible
 qualities The former are heat, cold,
 moisture, dryness, density, & rarity—
 Those of the latter are miasm^a and
 human effluvia^a, & from these
 originate all febrile diseases, &
 complaints—

Heat This is an uni-
 versal stimulant when moderate
 as at 75 degrees it is favourable
 to health but when above, this
 produces debility from action
 when in excess its effects are shown
 1st In the arterial system by pro-
 ducing fever, & 2^d When combined
 with

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

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with the rays of the sun it affects
the brain producing what has
been called Insolation, also sleep
stupidity and death.

3rd On the nervous system produ-
cing weakness, Languor, indispo-
sition involuntary motion of the
muscles, Tetanus, &c.

5th Itching, pimples & brown colour.
When moderate it produces mois-
ture, perspiration & sweat, but
when in excess preternatural
eruptions &c. 6th on the stomach in-
creasing the appetite &c.

7th It increases the venereal
appetite

ap/pe
1/2
9/5
ap/pe
1/2
10/5
1/2
11/5
1/2
12/5
1/2
13/5
1/2
14/5
1/2

appetite 8th It produces a tendency
to putrefaction in the blood —

9th It gives the humors in the body
a centrifugal determination as
in buboes & glandular swellings &c.

10th It increases the excretion and
secretion of bile w^h corrects the ten-
dency to putrefaction mentioned

11th It favours the production of the
menses 12th It affects the eye sight
producing Gutta serena Ophthal-
mia &c.

13th It weakens some of
the operations of the mind but
strengthens the imagination —

14th It lessens the density of the
solids

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69

solid 15 It is less friendly to young
than to old people hence the prac-
tice of the ancients of changing
a cold for a warm climate when
they became old by this means they
prolonged their life 10 or 12 years

The Relative effects of Heat
When the system has been exposed
to cold it is then acted upon more
forcibly by heat. Warm winters are
followed by unhealthy springs —
hence the propriety of the old say-
ing that a green Christmas makes
a fat Churchyard —

weather

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70
Weather becoming temperate after
being very warm produces disease
by checking perspirations. Autumns
succeeding very warm summers
are often attended with bilious fevers
The fall of 93 was preceded by a
warm dry summer

No climate is necessarily unhealthy
but they are made so by the
intemperance & of the inhabit-
ants, for it is ascertained that dress,
diet, drinks, the passions &c, have a
great influence over the body.
Uniform dry weather seldom induces
disease only when succeeded or
preceeded

[Faint, illegible handwriting across the page]

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right margin]

preceded by moisture, that diseases are
 generated in one season & produced
 in the next, upon the whole I con-
 clude that wet seasons are general-
 ly healthy & that most diseases are
 induced by a transition from heat
 to cold & vice versa

Of Cold

This has been erroneously suppos-
 ed to act as a stimulant upon the
 system Its effects are negative

It acts only by the absence of heat
 That it is a sedative I infer—

1st From the general debility it
 produces 2nd From the slowness of
 the

110

173.

70.

10

Mr

Cliff

114

2

Q. A.

tea.

Ad.

A/

10

12

the pulse and weakness 3^d From
 its operation being similar to those
 of other debilitating causes such
 as V. purging &c is the pulse slow
 in pleurisy & fever &c so it is from
 depression Is it raised by V. so it is by
 the abstraction of the excess of stimulus
 Cold acts by increasing direct
 debility or debility from abstraction
 heat by increasing indirect
 debility or debility of action —
 upon the application of cold part
 of the heat is abstracted hence the
 apparent tonic power of cold when
 the body has been debilitated by heat
 The.

[Faint, illegible handwriting across the page]

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right edge of the page]

The effects of Cold 1st Upon
 the arterial system by inducing
 debility or increasing excitabil-
 ity disposing the system to all
 kinds of fevers 2nd Upon the nerves
 producing dulness of sensation
 3rd Upon the muscles producing
 languor & debility & 4th Injuncts
 the appetite hence the Germans
 are notorious for their warm sta-
 bles in order that their horses may
 eat the less 5th It weakens the ven-
 eral appetite 6th It increases consid-
 erably the discharge of urine
 7th It is unfavourable to size. It
 operates

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[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right edge of the page, possibly from the adjacent page.]

operates with other causes in producing scurvy 9th It disposes old sores to bleed afresh 10th It is unfavourable to vision 11th It in a certain degree produces painness of the skin, in a greater redness in a still greater purple or dark blue or 12th It acts powerfully in sleep hence most diseases attack us at that time 13th It acts more powerfully upon old people than young hence we hear of mothers being found dead in the cold with their children by their sides alive This is proved by the case of an

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[Faint, illegible handwriting visible on the right edge of the page, likely from the adjacent page.]

a woman who was found dead
 & her child alive & at her breast
 Weather uniformly cold is healthy
 In Canada diseases of all kinds
 are looked up & they are only let
 out when heat succeeds or produces
 cold. Heat succeeding cold produces
 diseases The spring of Russia pro-
 duces fevers of a peculiar kind &
 our falls also thus the diseases
 of cold climates are generated
 in one season and produced
 in another & vice versa Heat does
 not produce diseases after the
 long application of cold because
 the

Cold effects more frequently seen on an
empty stomach than when a full one

The vessels become torpid & are not
able to resist Cold produces diseases
in northern climates where warm
dresses houses &c are not used.

The sudden transition from heat
to cold does not necessarily pro-
duce disease or vice versa. More
care & attention in accommodating
ourselves to the weather by dress
diet & drink &c would prevent dis-
eases. Middle latitudes not-
necessarily unhealthy tho they
require more care & attention
to bed clothes & dress the Chinese
change their dress three or four
times

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times a day in order to accommo-
date themselves to the weather—

Cold feet induces Catarrh. Nine
tenths of all the diseases of the sys-
tem are rid into it by the avenues
of the feet & mouth. Cold acts more
powerfully on the system in the
sleeping state than in the waking
hence nine tenths of the diseases
are taken in the night. Cold acts
more powerfully when the stom-
ach is empty. More powerfully on
enunkards than on sober people
because the fast are generally very
much debilitated when not under
the.

[Faint, illegible handwriting across the page]

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right margin]

The effects of some stimuli

Cold as I have said is the pre-
^{and exciting}
 disposing cause of all diseases —
 more suffer from it than from a
 ny other cause in nature not
 only of man but of other animals
 Diseases are also more numerous
 from this than from any other
 cause. In that there is not a
 greater enemy to the health &
 life of man than cold.

The spring & autumn between
 the degrees of 35 and 50 are the
 most healthy Heat & cold act dif-
 ferently in different months
 the

the
ity
Jan
Feb
March
April
May
June
July
Aug
Sept
Oct
Nov
Dec

79

The following is a table of mortality for one year

Jan.	Total	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Whites	Colored
142	57	11	11	11	11	11	11
Feb- 111	46	11	11	11	11	11	11
March 112	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
April 100	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
May 107	31	29	21	11	11	11	11
June 74	21	27	0	11	11	11	11
July 05	29	10	10	0	5	9	
Aug ^t 130	35	35	12	34	3	10	
Sept- 110	43	35	10	13	2	9	
Oct 216	47	34	101	19	5	15	
Nov 134	30	35	31	15	7	9	
Dec 122	38	35	20	15	7	9	122

The effects of winds in producing diseases

both is the exciting Cause of all
Diseases

Diseases. Winds are hot & cold
dry & moist. They are moist from the
east & dry from the west in this coun-
try. The within thence—
Therefore sudden changes more
certainly affect the body when ac-
companied with winds. They pro-
duce certain changes of the mind
as the

They act more powerfully upon
invalids than upon healthy peo-
ple. Not only winds but the ab-
sence of them produces disease.

Effects of the Rarity &
Density of the Atmosphere

Airs

The snow upon this snow train was
very soft.

Air highly rarified produces various
 - great muscular weakness difficult
 ty of breathing, quickness of the pulse
 profuse sweats, sickness of stomach
 sleepiness, an aversion to ardent
 spirits & great pain according to
~~Mr. Lavoisier~~ these effects are attributed
 to a more rapid combination of a
 zote & a deficiency of oxygen —
 Baron Humboldt who ascended the
 highest mountains said it produ-
 ced hemorrhagy from his nose & ap-
 mouth & by his Eudiometer he
 found that the oxygen descend-
 ed 10 10 parts in the hundred
 Air

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Air too dense is very hurtful to
asthmatical & consumptive part

— Impressions of the Air
We come now to consider the im-
purity of the air as the remote
cause of fever or disease

1st Miasm effluvia or as Dr
Mitchel has them Coeno Miasin
at exhalations for the production
of these two things are necessary
viz. Heat & Moisture the thermom-
eter should stand at 20 when the
ground is covered with water or
no exhalations can take place
But when the ground is neither
any

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dry nor overflow these exhalations
are produced The summer should
be considerably moist to produce
exhalations or miasinata. Heavy
rains have sometimes produced
miasinata by washing off the
gum covering or substance w^h is
sometimes found on stagnant
waters & which prevents the sun
from acting on it without w^h the
miasinata could not be produced
These exhalations are partly from
vegetables & partly from animal
productions but more commonly
from the former The following
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vegetable matter produces Marsh
 effluvia viz. putrid cabbages—
 Parsnips, Peppermint, Onions an
 ised caraway seed, coffee & cotton
 confined in the hold of a ship, hemp
 Flax straw old books & paper mo-
 ny The timber of old houses, Log
 houses the 2^d year after they are
 built in consequence of the putre-
 faction of the bark. Green wood an-
 finies in cellars Green timber of a
 ship also air stagnating in the
 hold & in cellars, stagnatio water
 when agitated produces miasin
 etc. Fevers are not so often produced
 by

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by animal as by vegetable effluvia There are a few however that are produced by the former

A Human effluvia

I. or miasinatic exhalations of Dr Mitchell. These are produced by want of cleanliness of the person
Dead bodies raw hides & Miasinatics act first upon the stomach
2^d Upon the intestines producing cholera morbus Dysentery & —
3^d Upon the Liver increasing the secretion of Bile & imparting to it vividity & acrimony 4th Upon the
breasts

5th It affects the Brain by producing Heat

B. vessels producing 2. fever Intu
mittents Remittents & feils Typhus
or low chronic fever & Pleurisy or
inward fever, Hemorrhagias &c

5th On the brain kidneys & spleen
& more particularly the last pro
ducing an inflammation or in
duration called a quack

6th Upon the nervous system

7th Upon the muscles producing
Convulsions &c 8th On the Lymph

atics producing glandular swell

ings 9th On the eyes producing

ophthalmia 10 on the skin produ
cing carbuncles eruptions &c

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87

87

The human effluvia are of two
kinds from excreted & secreted
matter Miasmata may exist in
the body 20 or 30 days without pro-
ducing disease sometimes even in
months Effluvia are more nox-
ious in the morning & evening —
than in the middle of the day +
They are always a source of disease
& are assisted by the following cir-
cumstances Unrelaxing confine-
ment in large crowds, raw & ra-
pid vegetable diet, scanty & putre-
fied animal diet, mixing of stran-
gers together, great prostration and
grief

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grief of mind all these predispose
 to diseases. Cold breaths favourable
 to the spreading of contagious dis-
 eases in consequence of the houses
 being shut to keep out the cold—
 Woollen clothes & others retain & spread
 disease in contagious also wood-
 walls, if whitewashed will not re-
 tain the effluvia of Typhus fever.
 Effluvia act more powerfully upon
 debilitated. Pregnant women often
 escape the Typhus fever in consequence
 of distension from pregnancy. All
 persons affected with running
 sores escape it. Persons are capable
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of infecting themselves with Miasin
ata, Poisons, highly charged with
miasinatas may infect others without
being affected themselves —

Effluvia 1st The b. vepes 2nd The
brain with ^{hair or} electricity 3rd The glances
4th The intestines producing Dysentery
5th Intermittant & Malignant fevers
6th Scurvy & Catarrhs & lastly influ-
enze — Human effluvia are often
combined with miasmata
in producing bilious fever. These
are seldom convey'd more than 10
or 12 feet from the body. No climate
or country is necessarily unhealthy

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for fevers depending either on hu-
man or miasmata are
owing entirely to the carelessness
of men. Were we to take the necessa-
ry precautions to drain our mead-
ows of their stagnant waters to re-
move all putrefying matters from
about us keeping our persons & our
clean, those mortal diseases would
cease to infect the human race.
They are like vermin sent to pun-
ish our laziness & folly. The jail
fever is rare in the United States
because there is not so much poverty
& filth amongst our citizens as
when

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where those fevers abound for these are
the causes which give rise to these fe-
vers in other places —

91

The Joint fever differs from the yel-
low & bilious fever in the following
particulars 1st It comes on in cold
weather & is not affected by rain or
frost 2nd It most frequently attacks the
weakest infirm 3rd The pulse is Ty-
phoid 4th It continues from 20 to 30
days 5th It is propagated in a dif-
ferent manner by excretion & pers-
piration The Yellow or bilious fever
is distinguished in the following
manner 1st By its attacking in
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warm weather 2^d By coming on sud-
 denly 3^d By attacking principally
 the young & robust 4th By remis-
 sions & intermissions 5th By the in-
 creased secretion of bile 6th By its
 being of short duration as 3.5 or 7
 days But it sometimes runs on
 in a chronic state for 20 or 25 days
 7th By its being destroyed by cold
 & heavy rains. The human or Pe-
 miasinatic exhalations and the
 miasm or chimo miasinatic ex-
 halations affect the 3 vessels in all
 the seven forms of fever viz. The bilious
 miasm bilious, remitting, intermitting
 Typhus &

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Typhus Typhoid & Plicule 93

Third Source of disease or Plogiston

— Air is rendered impure by respiration & persons affected with Typhus are greatly affected by this air 2" It is unwholesome when mixed with the fumes of sulphur or charcoal The air of certain manufactures as that of Lead Arsenic &c are unwholesome when they are volatilized 4" After earth-quakes the air has been known to be extremely noxious especially after one that happened in Jamaica

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6" Winds that have passed over
hot sandy countries 7" The air of
certain mines If birds fly over
some mines in Scotland they are
immediately killed on every day of
the week Sunday excepted on Sun-
day they may pass with impunity
as the labourers are not then at work
Hence we may learn an import-
ant lesson that the remote cause
is not capable of inducing disease
without an exciting one & in the
Y. fever I have never seen a case
to which I could not trace the disease
to some

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to some exciting cause or other ⁹⁵ ~~with~~
 brot it into action After having
 thus treated of the impregna-
 tion of the air & their influence
 over health we will proceed to
 mention the effects of situations
 over health. New Countries are
 generally healthy untill the
 trees ~~with~~ exclude the action of
 the sun are partially removed
 From the time of clearing till
 cultivation it is sickly. The wood
 cutters in the cedar Swamps of
 Delaware & N. Carolina enjoy
 good health whilst the trees ^{are}

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standing but after they are cut
down & begin to putrify health
abandons them in consequence of
the sun's influence upon them
& other vegetable substances —

Towns are more sickly than the
country. It has been computed
that 3 or 4 die in the town for
one in the country. Sand soils
are unhealthy. Vicinity to towns
& marshy grounds are great
sources of disease vicinity to
deserts & ponds these last may
be prevented by having trees
planted round them. & maintain
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mountainous country more healthy than a low situation but there is one exception to this when the miasineta arise from the bottom & neighbourhood

Other local circumstances affect the healthiness of a situation—

Viz. Quick lime in a cellar may be unwholesome than in rooms above ground. Houses built so as to receive the action of sun in every part are not so healthy as those built in a different manner. Dwelling houses are often the source of disease from the green
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materials of w^h they consist This
 may be prevented by soaking the
 timber in water by w^h the sap is
 discharged also by being built
 with stone. Unhealthy also from
 the vapours of new plaster & paint
 by moisture of cellars. By small
 smoky rooms want of cleanliness
 I knew two cases of malignant
 fever near Lichbury court in
 this city & none of the neighbours
 were affected with it—

I also knew nine heads of fam-
 ilies die with it when none of the
 neighbours was affected. This
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probably originated from some-
 thing impure in the cellar or from
 some other local cause 3rd Lastly
 or fact more appropriate to our
 subject related by van Swieten
 viz. that the whole of the students
 together with the master of a u-
 niversity were all diseased when
 none of the neighbours were in
 the least affected This probably
 arose from the exhalations of Privies,
 Cellars or some such local cause

Change of situation or health
 1st Persons changing a warm for a
 cold

D^r Rush relates that at the College
where he went to, the Eplsey
affected ~~only~~ by the students from
the Country on account of, as he supposed
their not using Cordial Diet
their cheap Diet in the Country
were with the students from
Philadelphia & other cities their
Diet was more cordial and that
was the reason of their escape
from the Disease -

D^r Rush advises the inhabitants
not to move in new stone Buildings
not untill the one year after on
account of dampness and lime that
occasions diseases he says Houses
ought never to be built without
a chimney in the Cellar

cold climates are frequently affected with fever 2^d Persons leaving a sickly neighbourhood & coming to reside in the city are affected in the same manner. The miasma in this case being previously received into the system & excited into action in consequence of the many exciting causes in the city —

3^d Old people living in cold climates on coming to a warmer climate often become more healthy while the same change in young people will induce inflammatory complaints. 4th Removing
from

The Door of a Cellar ought never
to open within the House as the
effluvia from them occasions Disease

You must not only attend to the chan-
ges of Diseases Yearly monthly, nor weekly
but Daily & in particular cases hourly-

from a marshy to a dry airy situation often contributes to health except in old people who often suffer from the change since it deprives them of their usual stimulus (a mark miasmata) which on a former occasion was said to be the support in part of old age but the destruction of youth & middle age 5" Those who have made long sea voyages are frequently affected with catarrhs on their near approach to land in consequence of a mixture of sweet land air. An old sea captain

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captain with whom I have
 crossed the ocean was always
 able to predict the approach of
 land in consequence of a slight
 Catarrh— I have been at much
 pains & trouble in trying whether
 a thunder & lightning inde-
 pendent of the change of the air
 had any influence on the hu-
 man system in producing dis-
 ease but I have not been able to col-
 lect any thing certain on this
 subject. I know a lady who—
 could always tell the approach
 of a thunder storm by the
growing

Persons who move from Malarious places
to healthy situations are shore to be
affected with Diseases - - -

D^r Rush relates a case of an old Lady
who could tell when a Thunder gust
was coming on by an excessive Pain in
her Head

giddiness & headaches she always
experienced some time before
we continued untill the storm
was over. Some persons appear
to have been born with a fear
of thunder. A lady in this city
some years ago in consequence
of her dread of thunder would
during the continuance of a
thunder storm shut herself up
in a dark room & drink an
unusual quantity without being
intoxicated. At any other time
she did not discover the least at-
tachment to liquor.

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Leeches by their motions appear
 to be sensible of the changes of the
 weather Mr Cooper informed me
 he could always predict the ap-
 proach of thunder by the motion
 of leeches at that time when he kept
 in his house & "SOUNDS appear
 to affect some persons & certain-
 ly in this city has always
 sweats, chills, tremblings and an
 appearance of great terror by
 hearing the noise of a carriage
 drawn over the pavement of
 the streets Deafness has been in-
 duced in two cases which fell

The Light of the sun on the Human
System produces Diseases such a inflor-
-mation of the Eye Persons affected
with it see only in the Night - -
It reduces the frequency of the Pulse
1st Hypochondriac Patients is always
worse on a dark Day 2^d Malignant

under my own knowledge by fi-
ring of cannons and even death
birds have also been dead in
consequence of the firing of can-
nons upon the deck of a ship
We will now consider the effect
of the heavenly bodies on health
& part of the

SUN

We have already started in
what manner the heat of this
body operating on the air influ-
ences the system we will now
consider its light absence &
presence of solar light sometimes
produces

the heat
of a fire
effects
light -
the heat
of a fire
effects
light -
the heat
of a fire
effects
light -

The Mares are silent at the
going down of the ^{sun} in full life
at the rising of the sun -

D^r Darwin say the most diseases
affect Persons in the Diurnal
autumnal Equinoxes ~~there are~~
Epilepsy & Febrile Diseases -

1st So much aliment taken into the stoma-
ch at once produces Diseases -

he relates a case of the greatest
eater he ever saw his belly instead
of increasing Decreased from 4 to 6
pounds of food is sufficient for a man
who don't labour for 24 hours from
6 to 9 for a labouring person
Persons changing their habit
of eating occasion Diseases

produces blindness & inflammation
 of the eye while its absence produ-
 ces blindness in a temporary degree
 from the want of stimulus both of
 which states are called *Hypohyal*
gia whether it depends on a super-
 abundance or deficiency of light
 Even the momentary absence of
 the sun has produced alarming
 effects in the *Y. fever* and the *Mal-*
ia during the eclipse of the sun
 in the *S. Hospital* were quite si-
 lent & gloomy Most diseases attack
 us in the night may not this be
 the consequence of the want of the

The effect of the Change of ^{the} Moon
in producing Diseases Dr. Rush
says most Diseases affect Persons
either 3rd Day before ^{or 3 day after} the full or Change
of the Moon than any other time
the Full moon is said to hasten
Perturbation, Calculus affections
are always worse in the full moon
Dr. Rush advises Patients attacked
with Chronic affections to quit
their Business and go to bed --

107

influence of the sun — 107

2^d of the Moon

The influence of the moon is felt by all animated nature even the tides are owing to its influence. Vegetation is measurably under it. Death occurs more frequently at the full & change than at any other period. The paroxysms of many diseases appear to be influenced by the full & change of the moon. Dillosely mentions the case of a British officer who was regularly attacked with
Hemiplegia

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108
Hemoptysis at the full & change
of the moon & at no other time

I knew a person affected with the
gout in this city always to have
the inflammatory paroxysm a
bout the full or change of the moon

The Moon affects the nervous sys-
tem also madmen hence the
term Lunacy. Epilepsy & asthma
seem to be under the influ-
ence of the moon Parturition
appears to be hastened by the
full moon Worms are more trou-
blesome in the bowels of children
at the full & change of the moon
then

than at any other time. Suicide
 appears to place about the full
 of the moon than at any other
 times. Hydropic & Epileptic
 patients appear to be very much
 influenced by the full change
 of the moon. Dr Haller speaks of
 a person who felt the Calculus
 in the bladder more sensibly
 at the change of the moon than
 at any other time. Chronic dis-
 eases yield less to the influence
 of the moon than acute perhaps
 from the operation of the med^e
 keeping up excitement —

Eclipses

There is a very fine view from
the top of the hill, and the
country is very fertile. The
people are very industrious
and the climate is very
pleasant. The soil is very
rich and the crops are
very good. The people are
very friendly and the
country is very beautiful.

There is a very fine view from
the top of the hill, and the
country is very fertile. The
people are very industrious
and the climate is very
pleasant. The soil is very
rich and the crops are
very good. The people are
very friendly and the
country is very beautiful.

Eclipses of the sun & moon have
 great influence over the mind
 during the eclipse of the sun
 on the 16 June 1806 the Lunatics
 of our hospital were remarkably
 silent for 3 hours & one died du-
 ring the eclipse. A more remark-
 able fact is the following; four-
 teen British officers were attack-
 ed at the same instant during
 an eclipse with an Intermitt-
 ent. Had the Eclipse of the 16
 June happened in the autumn
 when the system is predisposed
 to disease it is highly probable
 that

111
Morbid effects from Food
Animal Food ^{is} are Creaking of
the skin, Lice, &c. -
old animal food produces disease
More than ~~any~~ ^{any} Animal
Persons who live on wild animal
food are weaker than those who
live on tame Animal food
on account of the wild animal
food digests quick and good

that diseases wd have been instantly produced. The diurnal rotation of the earth seems to have great influence in regulating diseases & may probably influence them sometimes. The pulse changes with the different changes produced by the earths revolution for instance it is slower in the morning, quickest at noon & slower again in the evening D^r Darwin has happily called the evening the autumn of the day. It is of consequence to know this as they may be of great

The first of these is the
 fact that the number of
 letters in the word is
 not the same as the
 number of syllables. For
 example, the word "the" has
 four letters but only one
 syllable. This is because
 the letters "t", "h", and "e"
 are all part of the same
 syllable. The second fact
 is that the number of
 letters in the word is
 not the same as the
 number of words. For
 example, the sentence "The
 cat sat on the mat" has
 15 letters but only 6 words.
 This is because the words
 "the", "cat", "sat", "on",
 "the", and "mat" are all
 separate words. The third
 fact is that the number of
 letters in the word is
 not the same as the
 number of sentences. For
 example, the sentence "The
 cat sat on the mat" has
 15 letters but only one
 sentence. This is because
 the letters "t", "h", "e", "c",
 "a", "t", "s", "a", "t", "o", "n", "t",
 "h", "e", "m", "a", "t" are all part
 of the same sentence.

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great service in the treatment of
diseases both of the body & mind

Contagious Diseases

Wee formerly thought to be very
numerous but they are now known
to be much more limited They
are divided into Epidemics
Sporadic & Intermittent
Contagious diseases are rec'd into
the system by means of the lungs
saliva nerves & skin They are
sometimes called specific conta-
gions from only particular parts
of the system being affected as
in

the first of the month
the first of the month

the first of the month

the first of the month

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in the small & chicken pox Hooping
Cough Measles & The Lues venerea
Stalk Ring worm & diseases of the
skin differ from the small pox &
in being communicated only by
contact also in their originating
in a fixed & the small pox in a
volatile matter Specific contagions
act without an exciting cause
whilst the Ty. fever & other such dis-
eases w^h I only consider as endem-
ics scarcely ever take place with-
out an exciting cause —

Endemic diseases are such as
occur in the same place or
country

Country & affect many people together originating from some local cause — Notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary I believe the ty fever to be an endemic of the United States & the W. Indies — Sporadic diseases are such as affect a few only at the same time & place

Intercurrent diseases are such as affect persons here & there without any regard to time & place Epidemic diseases are such as attack sometimes in scouting parties but more generally with great ^{promp}

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pomp & violence they attack such
 a number of people at the same
 time & place that it appears as
 tho' they were going to destroy the
 whole human race but they can
 be prevented expelled & vanquish-
 ed by the power of medicine
 Epidemics arise altogether and
 invariably from the insensible and
 foreign matters in the atmosphere
 produced by China miasmatic
 exhalations and are small pox
 Influenza Cynanche Trachealis
 & C. Maligna. Scarlatina &
 Influenza may properly be ^{considered}

considered diseases of the atmosphere

I will now deliver a few laws to which epidemics are subjected

1st They are all influenced by the sensible qualities of the atmosphere the influence is unequal

The small pox for instance are ^{more} violent in summer than in win-

ter and the measles & scarletina & angina still more so

2nd They are all influenced by diets & drinks of the season whilst fruits are used for instance the disease is shown on the intes-

lines 3rd No two epidemics of equal
forces

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forces produced by different causes
 can exist at the same time I would
 as soon believe that a horse could
 trot & pace at the same time as that
 two diseases can exist at the same
 time in the system. When 2, 3 or 4
 epidemics appear at the same
 time & place they all blend them
 selves together & one of them pre
 dominates over the rest & appears
 to make them pay homage to it
 by wearing its livery for thus ap
 pears to be monarchs among
 diseases as well as among men
 Therefore Gentlemen take notice
 in all

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in all your prescriptions to have
 an eye on the reigning epidem-
 ic. Hence the reason why we see
 persons with a broken leg or a
 my other internal injury more
 liable to be affected with the
 reigning epidemic as those in-
 juries predispose the system to
 the attack of the prevailing disease.

A young man left this city in
 the time of the Y. fever in order
 to avoid it on his way to Ger-
 mantown was thrown from
 his horse & had his leg broken
 he was very soon afterwards with

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as black vomiting & died in the
course of 5 days afterwards—

The tyranny of great epidemics
is lessened before they depart by
small ones hence the small
pox drives away the plague in
Constantinople & the Measles
chased away the plague from
this City The first appearance
of an epidemic may be com-
pared to a savage that attacks
& destroys men women & children,
when retreating to a civilized
corpse of men who spare the
blood of the innocent. It is in
this

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[Partial view of the adjacent page on the right, showing faint handwriting.]

this stage only that other dis-
eases can take place —

1st They appear in a variety of
forms & characters 1st As in the Ma-
lignant, Bilious, Remitting In-
flammatory & Intermittent fevers &c
In the three different forms of
small pox viz. that with & with-
out pustules and the confluent
2nd They appear in different
forms in different years & with
different prognosis under dif-
ferent circumstances —

3rd The same causes sometimes
produce different forms and
appearances

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appearance of disease but still
 3^o Epidemics with respect to their
 violence in different seasons. Per-
 sons & every different days

Q Some epidemics require an
 exciting cause whilst others as the
 Smallpox do not 10^o They come
 on in some instances with great
 force & violence & suddenly vanish
 in consequence of great frost or heavy
 rains washing away the cause
 wh^o produces them 11^o They differ
 in different parts of the same coun-
 try 12^o They are often limited to
 small bounds 13^o They affect
 people

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people of same colour & nation
often whilst others of a different col-
our & nation escape In 1793 the
French negroes escaped the fever
of this city 14 They sometimes affect
persons of particular ages Moses
speaks of a plague that carried
off many children only —

15 They sometimes attack partic-
ular sex only A plague in Italy
once carried off about 6000 men
& scarcely a single woman

16 They sometimes attack per-
sons of a particular rank only
The Dysentery of 1757 in France
attacked

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attached the rich only 11th But the
 Plague in 1750 attacked only
 the poor 17th They sometimes affect
 members of the same family and
 community only 18th They some-
 times affect all nations, all col-
 ours, all ages & all sexes at the
 same time & place 19th They some-
 times affect the human species on-
 ly 20th They sometimes affect the
 human species with Cats dogs
 Horses Cows Sheep & all the brute
 creation 21st & Lastly It must be
 observed that different remedies
 must be used in the Epidemics of

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different seasons & under different
circumstances

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Of The different Phenomina
that have been known to attend
Epidemics 1st That dry & windy
weather with rain sometimes pre-
cede an epidemic 2nd Weather fre-
quently calm so much so that the
leaves cannot be seen to move on the
trees which authors have called
sine aura D^r Wilson of Morristown
mentions the case of an epidemic
it was preceded by a long calm
& smoky vapour 3^d Diseases that
precede epidemics are more fatal
than

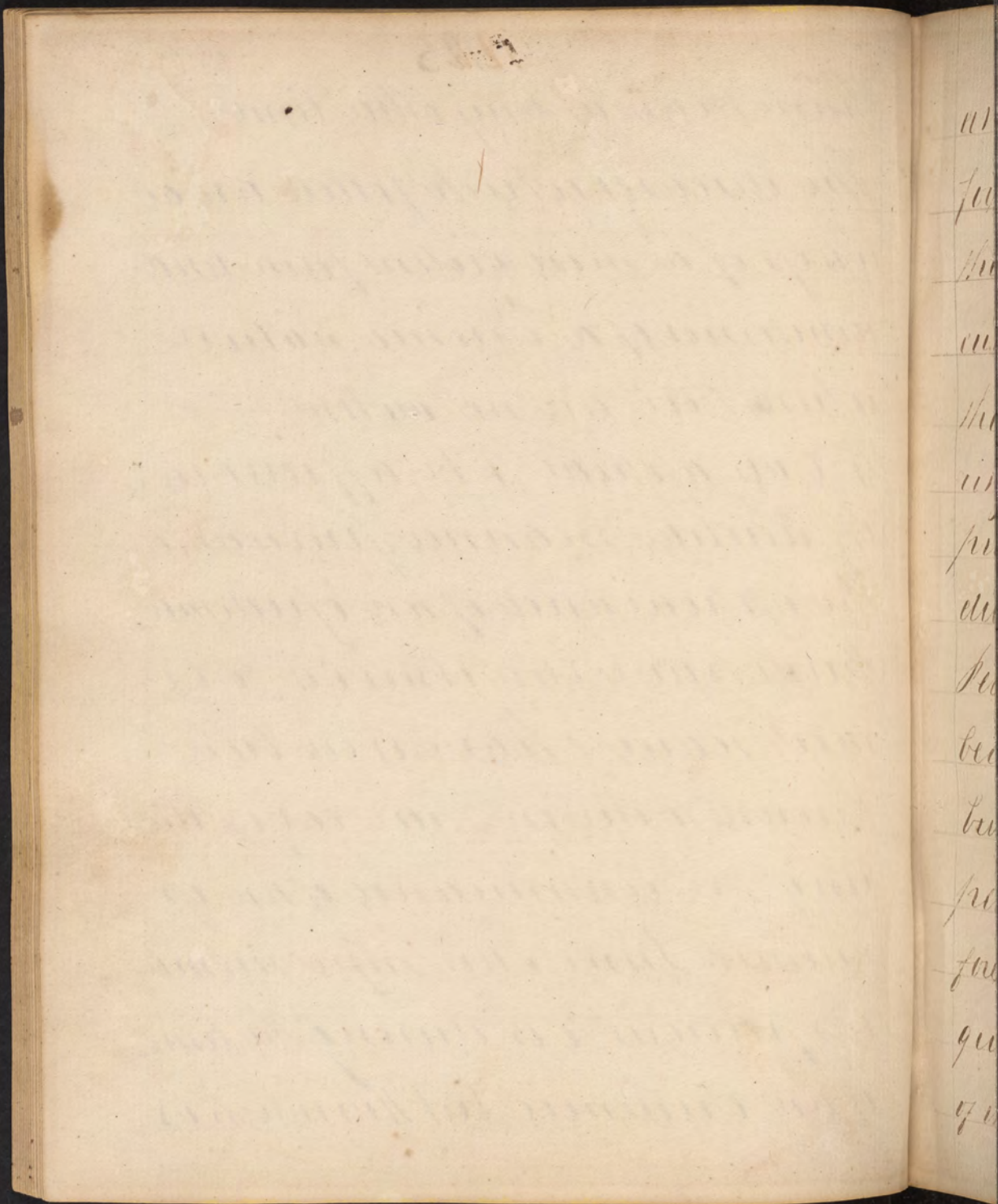
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than than at any other time—

The diseases which follow are always of a more violent form and sometimes of a chronic nature when they are not violent—

4th Cats appear to be affected in a peculiar manner previous to the appearance of an epidemic. Birds have been observed to be more scarce & have even been known to die in their cages during the continuance of an epidemic. Insects are more numerous previous to or during the time of an epidemic but this rule has



an exception in the house fly
for they generally disappear about
this time & "Many times emit a pe-
culiar disagreeable smell, and
their larvae sometimes die dur-
ing epidemics & "The pulse is
peculiarly slow or frequent
during the continuance of an epidemic
fevers who were in good health
become sick in consequence of it
but sometimes it happens that
persons who were debilitated be-
fore an epidemic have become
quite healthy in consequence
of it. The Miasmata in these
instances

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instances excited them up to the healthy point. By stew & fish live a much shorter time during an epidemic. The clouds affect the heat in Charleston by observing the sun whence the change. Nineteen out of 20 are produced by the change of the atmosphere. If epidemics are changed by so many circumstances they should be observed with every glass. Some persons have supposed epidemics to be a judgment or curse sent upon us from heaven. Reason

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not only rejects but laughs at
nonsense. Let old women & children
who assemble round a kitchen
fire to hear the tale of faeries and
hot goblins believe such an asser-
tion. This gentleman I have given
you such facts as I have ac-
quired from observation & expe-
rience during my whole life
I think it proper here to observe
that I think it the duty of Phys-
icians to be students as long as
they live

Aliments & drinks as
productive of disease. This is an
important

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important part of our Pathology

I have said before that nine
tenths are rec'd into the system

by means of the mouth & feet

Aliments produce disease

by means of their quality &

quantity 1st of the quantity

diseases are often produced

by an over distension of the

stomach by affording too much

nourishment to the system. The

effects of too much nourishment

will be in proportion to the exer

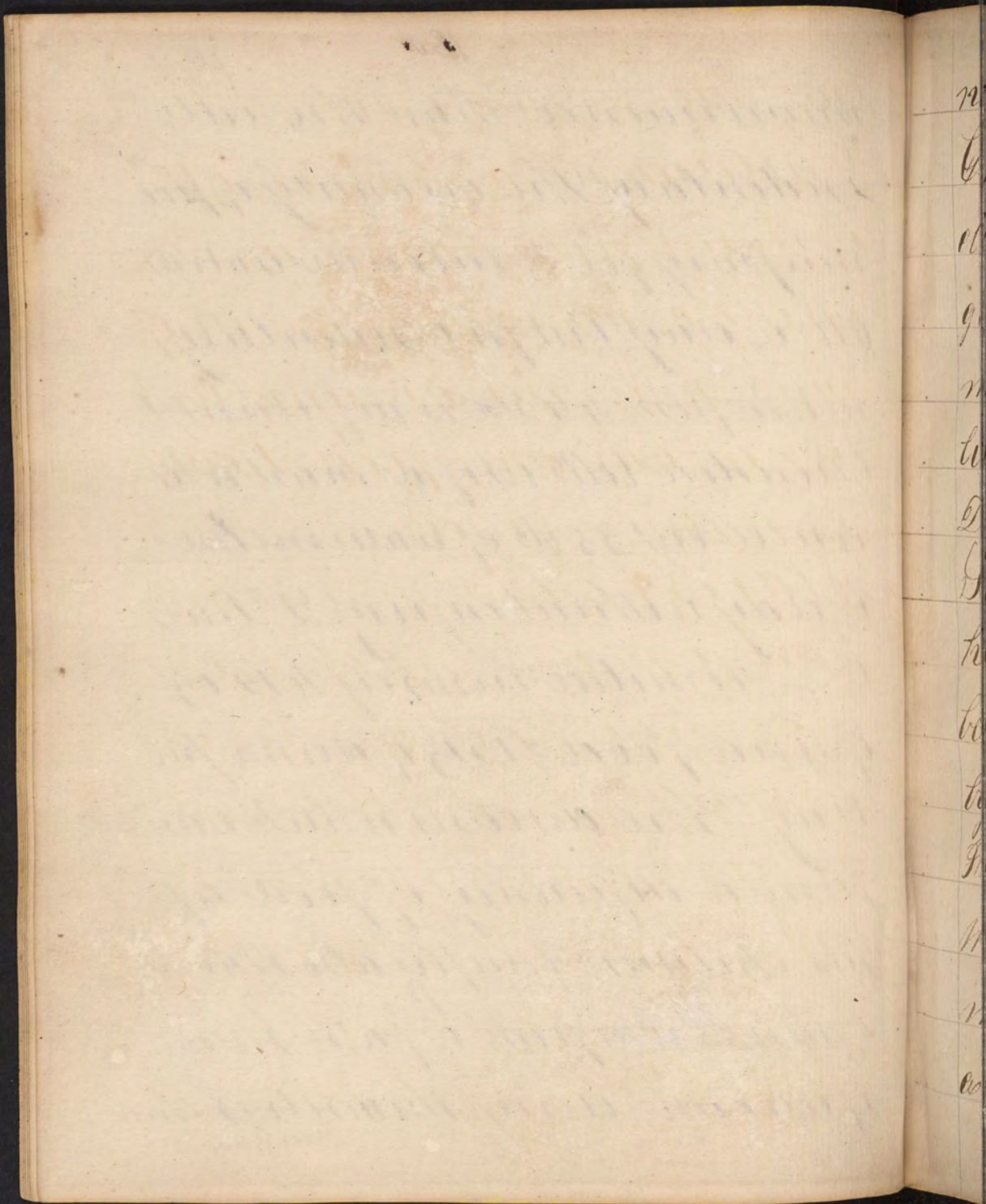
cise taken. A labourer can take

much more food without

inconvenience

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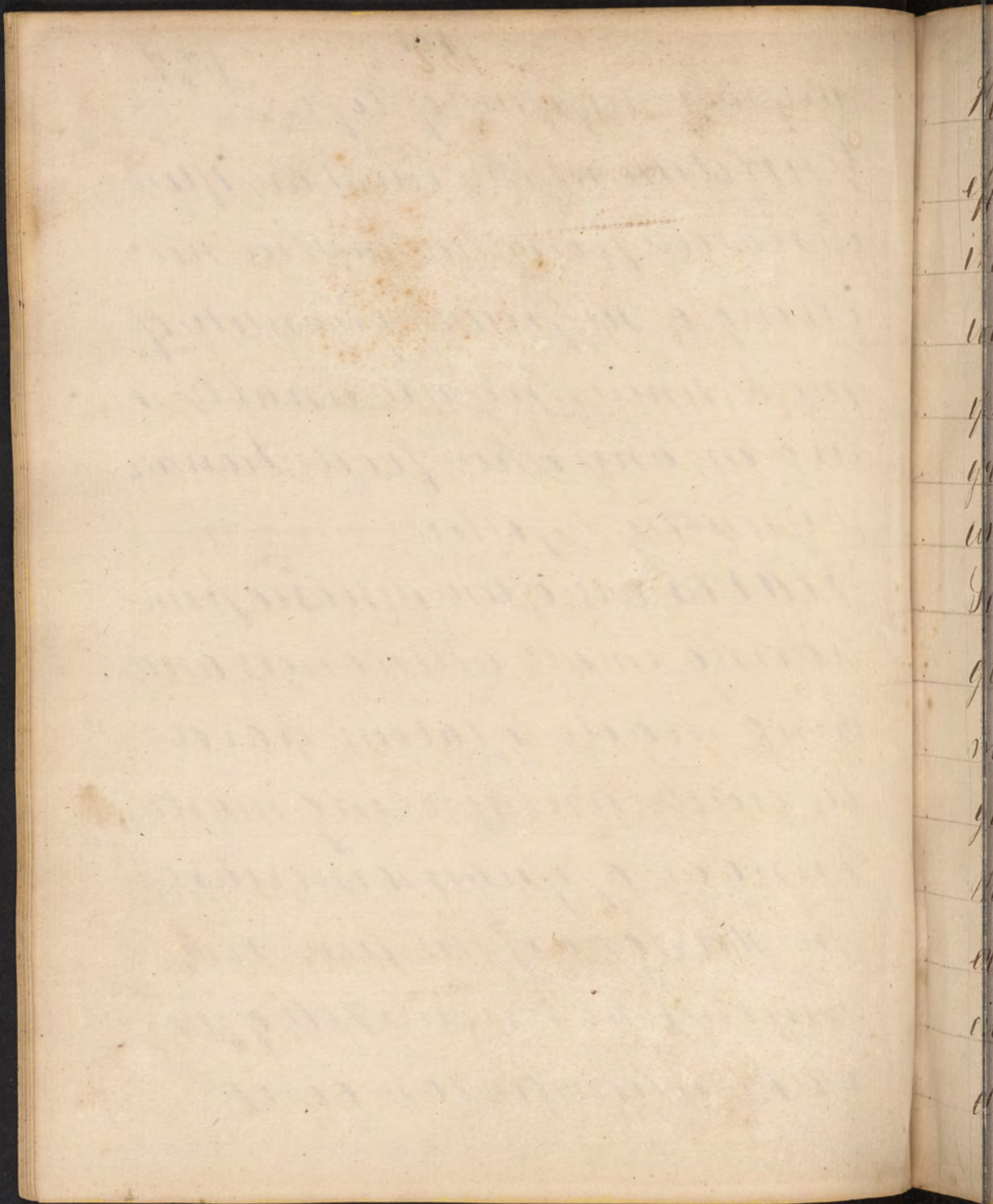
inconvenience than the idle
 & sedentary. The quantity of food
 necessary for a labourer is about
 6 lbs a day but for a sedentary
 man from 4 to six is sufficient.
 Chenden tells us of a man who
 could eat 35 lb of water melons
 a day without injury. Dr Linné
 limited himself to 12 oz
 of solid food & 13 oz of drink per
 day. The diseases which arise
 from a deficiency of food af-
 fect children chiefly also slaves
 & monks who from a false sense
 of religion deny themselves the
 necessary



necessary support of life 131

Children at the breast are often diseased from the mother not giving a sufficient quantity of milk since they are unable to live on any other food, Diarrhea Dysentery & follow—

Slaves are often diseased from having small allowances and being made to labour hard by cruel unthinking masters. Hunger appears to increase the strength of the lion very much who devours 20 lb of flesh every when he can get it.



Hungary is said to have great
 effect upon the temper hence
 it is said to break down stone
 walls before. It was in consequence
 of the strength of temper after hun-
 gar that the Duke of Marlborough
 used to say that he fought at
 Sedburgh when hungry En-
 glishmen when full Irish-
 men when drunk for an en-
 gagement. Famine increases
 the contractility of the stomach
 excitability of the system ex-
 cites pain in the stomach un-
 less the exertions & exertions

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acid, produces hemorrhage from
the stomach, delirium & closes the
scene with death. Dr Franklin
used to relate the case of a Benj^m
Lay of this city who attempted in
imitation of our saviour to fast 40
days during this time the Dr vis-
ited him & found his breath so
acid that shaking hands with
him drew tears from his eyes

2^d Of the quality of Aliment

There are animals vegetable

1st Animal Aliments which
are the following. Fish was suppo-
sed to be the first animal food of
man

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man. A diet solely of fish is inju-
 rious to health. Food wholly animal
 produces fatted meats, Scum &c &
 the food of carnivorous animals pro-
 duces this effect in a much greater
 degree than the food of graminous
 animals. A great difference between
 the effect of wild & domesticated an-
 imals; the former being much the
 more wholesome. The Indians who
 live wholly upon wild animals are
 exempt from almost all the diseases
 to which we are subject. They are
 however not so strong but more active
 than those who live upon domesticated
 animals.

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animals Animal food produces
disease when much exceeds the
kill'd an instance of this occurred
a few years ago a farmer kill'd
a beef after working him very hard
and sent it to market, the result
was that out of 15 persons who ate
it 14 died

L^d of vegetable aliments
Notwithstanding people living in
warm climates live upon them yet
in other climates they produce dis-
ease a diet wholly vegetable produ-
ces Diarrhoea, Dysentery, dropsy,
Costiveness, & disposition to gout. It
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Lessens the heat of the human body
 impairs the venereal appetite
 Lessens the size of the human body
 & some are supposed to act specifically
 upon the system as Beans w^h
 produce flatulency hence by the
 gods forbade the use of them
 who came to his school. Cats are s^d
 to produce cutaneous diseases and
 Turnips w^h green are said to pro-
 duce mental debility Many other
 circumstances independent of the
 quantity & quality of food influ-
 ence their effects upon the system
 1st Preparation of food by cooking
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materially effects its digestibility

2^o Food when taken into the stomach without being ~~long~~ sufficiently masticated produces Dyspepsia

3^o Too great intervals between the meals disorder the stomach. This should be avoided by carrying a little gingerbread or biscuit to eat between meals 4^o Exercise or rest influences the food in the stomach

The former rendering animal food harmful the latter more healthy when vegetables are used. Some philosophers of late have ventured to predict in process of time

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time that vegetable food will be
the only nourishment of man

↳ Eating too much after fasting is
a great source of disease. In a con-
valescent state the worst relapses are
brought on by eating too much or by eat-
ing animal food after being res-
trained to a low vegetable diet.

This is one of the greatest sources of
unsuccessful practice. When fami-
lies in Europe travel for healths
they are sometimes attended by a
Physician who regulates their
diet, dress, & drink. The benefit
derived from such a custom is
considerable

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considerable. The sudden changes
 from vegetable to animal diet &
 vice versa is very unfavourable
 to health (vide enquiries vol 1) how-
 ever it is best to allow patients eat-
 ing under chronic diseases to
 eat one dish only at a meal
 3^d Food taken into the stomach
 too hot or too cold produces in-
 flammation of that viscus Ar-
 Reid died at N York in conse-
 quence of eating Ice creams —
 4th Novelties in articles of diet
 often produce diseases that too
 when the diet is taken in small

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quantities Water melons Sea-bushes
 are not rec'd into the system in the
 beginning of the season without
 producing some complaint and
 symptoms that are unpleasant
 & sometimes disease. It seems in
 this case that the stomach rejects
 her old companions but upon
 recognizing them renews her ac-
 quiality with them. The stomach
 sometimes remembers her enemies
 for a long time & scarcely ever be-
 comes reconciled to them. Some
 years ago a single bolt of res-
 nut produced vomiting in
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my own person owing to great
 sickness I experienced from them
 when young 10" Food may re-
 main a long time on the stom-
 ach without shewing its pernicious
 effects I once knew a young la-
 dy taken sick the third day
 after taking a small quantity
 of toast & cured by discharg-
 ing the offending matter she
 soon found relief Dr Huller says
 he knew instances of the food
 remaining on the stomach
 from one week to several months &
 perhaps longer previous to the

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attributes of the disease 11th Disease
 may be brought on by cooking
 food in improper vessels as copper
 lead Since the introduction of
 silver & iron vessels stomach com-
 plaints are very much dimin-
 ished in number Stomach com-
 plaints are also produced by
 filthy extraneous matter getting
 into the vessels used to convey
 food into the system I once
 knew a whole family to get
 sick in consequence of a spi-
 der getting into a pail of milk
 eaten by them 12th Animal
 Food

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food has sometimes been rendered
 unhealthy from a peculiarity
 of diet on which the animals
 had been fed for sometimes
 previous to its being killed. Some
 families in Philad^a were diseased
 in consequence of eating Pheas-
 ants w^h were brought to mark-
 et. The Physicians universally
 ascribed the cause I have mention-
 ed to the complaint. These animals
 were condemned to be improper
 & poisonous. The cause was how-
 ever that the Pheasants had
 lived on a poisonous fruit called
 Laurel

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Laurel berry w^h was the only ¹⁴⁴ food
 they could get in the winter and
 which is known to give a tempo-
 rary poison to the flesh of these
 animals as well as to the deer &
 some others. I once knew 60 stu-
 dents at Princeton College to be
 affected with Diarrhoea by eating
 a pie made of pigeons that had
 subsisted on poke berries. Salt diet
 when well proportioned to the
 state of the system is not unwhole-
 some. The reason why children
 in the country are less affected
 with Cholera Infantum than
 those

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those of Town is I believe owing
 to the salt food being used by the
 farmer whilst the latter from their
 peculiar situation are precluded
 from it & are obliged to live on fish
 It is to be wished that our farmers
 would live on fresh meat in the
 winter & salt meat in the summer
 14 There is an Idiosyncrasy that
 renders aliments wholesome and
 unwholesome

Of Condiments

as productive of disease 1st These
 are Salt Vinegar mustard Su-
 gar & spices 1st of Salt this so
 universal

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minerals used an article of diet
if that it could not be obtained
as the alkalies were frequently
substituted in its stead. Some
nations as the Brazilians and
Indians have never used salt
but in its stead use alkaline
substances. 2^d Vinegar is both
wholesome & proper in small
quantities but when taken in
large quantities produces Dys-
pepsia, Gastralgia, Colic &
disposition to gout & a variety
of other distressing complaints.
In 1770 it was said to take down
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The fact of the system includes
learnings some of our ladies then
use it very profusely & injure
their constitutions materially by it
3^d Mustard The same may
be said of this as of vinegar I had
a Gentleman's lady with a very
obstinate gastroclyme under
my cure cases happening to
dine with them I observed that
they used mustard & vinegar
very profusely I advised them
to upon the quantity of these
two articles they did stand
soon recovered Patients often
suffer

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suffer from large quantities and
 peculiar qualities of food. Lim
 merman informs us that such
 it King Prussia felt a sacrifice
 to his ungovernable appetite.

He was an enormous glutton.
 He always eat between breakfast
 & dinner an ell puz by way of
 relish. He never could be convin
 ced that he ate so much and
 when spoken to about it he would
 observe that he only took suffi
 cient to keep soul & body together.
 He was remarkably fond of
 Condiments the same Doctor
 informs

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informs us that his kitchen at
72 resembled an apothecaries
shop more than any thing else
4" Sugar notwithstanding it
is the most grateful nourish-
ing of all condiments when ta-
ken in moderate quantities
yet when taken in excess pro-
duces Dyspepsia Honey & Molasses
is also when taken in excess pro-
duces diseases

5" Spirits when taken in
small quantities promote di-
gestion but when taken in large
quantities have a contrary effect
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We will now turn our attention
to the effects of

Tea & Coffee, a revolution has taken place in the customs & manners of every nation since the introduction of these articles. Tea principally injures by being so strong hence kitchen women are more affected by it than their mistresses. It will sometimes prevent sometimes bring on sleep. If the system be below the sleeping point then its stimulus may produce sleep but if the system be above ^{this}

Tea produces wakefulness

+ If you visit a lady & say she has the
Gout she will answer & say she never
had been accustomed to Drunken Spirits
This shows the necessity of knowing that
Strong Tea will produce this Disease

the sleeping point than it prevents
sleep Tea produces nervous com-
plaints such as Hysteria &

When taken very strong & in large
quantities it produces gout hence
women are more affected with
that disease than men &

Coffee is a gentle stimulant will
sometimes produce all the effects
of ardent spirits I knew a Phys-
ician in this city who previous
to his going out on a visit to
his part in the cold always
drank a pint of hot Coffee It
sometimes produces vertigo

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Other diseases in consequence
 of w^{ch} I always forb^d its use in
 any of those diseases Neither Tea
 nor coffee are nourishing they
 only become so in consequence
 of the sugar & milk they contain
 or rather taken with them

Drinks as productive of dis-
 ease are water wine beer and
 ardent spirits 1st Water is the most
 pure & wholesome of all those
 drinks but like the others it is
 sometimes the cause of disease
 It is sometimes the cause of dis-
 ease by its sensible qualities
 water

Water very cold is injurious to the tone of the stomach by its sedative effects. When the system is very much heated violent spasms arise from drinking very cold water in the stomach. The teeth are particularly affected by very cold water. A Mr S dentist of this city informed me he drew three teeth in the summer for one in the winter which may be ascribed to this cause. Water moderately warm or suffered to stand in the air for half an hour

never produces those dreadful
consequences which are some
times produced by taking it
too cold because this last by
abstracting so much of the heat
of the stomach leaves the sys-
tem debilitated in conse-
quence of w^h the system reacts
so powerfully that fevers are
produced & water is again
required to compose the fever
whereas water not very cold
produces no such effects
since the system does not
react & no fever is produced

Therefore cool water quenches
thirst better than very cold
2" By being mixed with un-
healthy particles, water in
cities is generally unhealthy
from the following reasons
that the filth in necessaries
are dug 30 or 40 feet below the
surface of the ground & gene-
rally affects the pump or well
water at the distance of 20 ft
from them. It was on this account
that Dr Franklin proposed
supplying the city with wa-
ter from the Schuylkill. See
in

Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in approximately 15 horizontal lines, though the individual words are illegible due to fading and the nature of the bleed-through.

in water being ported will
produce disease but not
wine & accident spts I have
known a case of death bot
on by drinking ice punch
Water is most wholesome when
running over beds of sand
& gravel 3 By the quantity
& time it is taken Cold water
when taken in an improper
time injures the system The
same may be said to take
place w^{ch} used in large draughts
Many people injure them
selves by taking large quant
of water.

of water in the morning & late in
the evening just before going to
bed. This practice is increased
by intemperance & is then kept
up by habit. It is as pernicious
as also that of drinking between
meals. The Indians scarcely
ever use water until the eve-
ning. Large Drinkers of cold
water are generally great eaters.
Wine has a tendency to pro-
duce gout in the extremities.
Here I must observe that gout in
the extremities is always produ-
ced by fermented or spiritous
liquors.

Liquors Gout in the stomach may
be produced without them but I
never knew a case of gout in the
extremities except in persons who
had been accustomed to those
drinks Wine produces Gout in
warm more readily than in
cold climates It has a tendency
to produce costiveness w^{ch} taken
after supper It is more wholesome
when taken with food than with
out it 3^d Beer like wine when
taken in large quantities pro
duces Gout & sometimes disposes to
Rheumatism It has been said

The first thing that I observed
 in the morning was a beautiful
 view of the city from the
 top of the hill. The houses
 were all built of stone and
 the streets were very narrow.
 The people were all dressed
 in the same way, and the
 language was very different
 from what I had heard of.
 I was very much surprised
 to find that the people were
 all so poor and that the
 government was so weak.
 I was also very much
 surprised to find that the
 people were all so ignorant
 and that the religion was
 so different from what I
 had heard of. I was very
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 the people were all so poor
 and that the government was
 so weak. I was also very
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 the people were all so ignorant
 and that the religion was so
 different from what I had
 heard of.

to produce Gravel if so it is in consequence of its acidity Dr Muller says of 100 persons who died of gravel not one upon examination had been found to use beer

4th Cider may be drank with impunity by labourers but produces Gout & Rheumatism in persons of sedentary habits I knew a gentleman & lady in whom the Gout was always excited by it The fruit from which it is obtained is sometimes difficult of digestion in some stomachs is productive of that complaint

If we red soon be thrust into the
 colds suffered to cool its ten-
 dency to Gout & Rheumatism is
 destroyed. The iron acts by ob-
 tunding the acids

5th Ardent Spirits is a drink
 wh^{ch} proves a great source of disease
 (see med^{ical} eng.) It may be proper
 however to mention here that
 these effects are experienced in
 the nerves B. Vapors Lymphatics
 Brain &c also upon the moral
 faculty 6th Drugs as inducing
 disease who would believe that
 the cups first used to cover our
 nakedness

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting visible along the right edge of the page.]

nakedness after our fall from
 primitive innocence could be
 so used as in time to constitute
 a part of our destruction. The dis-
 eases arising from dress or the
 prevailing of fashions & quality
 of our clothes 1st Dress too heavy
 in warm weather predisposes
 to disease 2^d Fashion is often
 a source of disease by dressing
 too thin, thick or tight I know
 a Lady who fainted immedi-
 ately after she was dressed to
 go to a tea party from being
 laced too tight in her stays

I believe a great many diseases
of the brain are brought on by
tight cravats shirt collars &
garters by preventing the free
return of the blood upwards cause
K^o anasarca of legs &c

3 Quality of clothing has great
influence over the system Wool
en or Cotton clothing is best next
the skin Wotten clothes have ma-
ny advantages we recommend
the skin 1st They keep up as
gentle perspiration 2 When
wet they are not so disagreeable
so cold nor so productive of disease

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3rd They may be worn any length of time next the skin without producing vermin provided the other clothing be kept clean after having considered the disease of dress let us consider the dress of disease for there is a reaction 1st Hair powder is a dress of disease as it was first put on the head in Poland to prevent the disease called the Polonica which is peculiar to that Country in a great measure 2^d Patches on the face were introduced by drunkards to hide the pimples of the face 3rd Sick clothes

[The page contains faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

were first introduced by Henry —
— to hide the deformity occasioned
by scrophulous Boats were first
introduced by Charles to hide
the deformity of his legs

POISONS are of a relative nature
from the seat they affect as the poison
of the viper is innocent when swal-
lowed Some substances are pois-
onous to particular animals while
they are food for others or they are
poisonous to one animal in one
state of the body while in another
state in the same animal they
are innocent Poisons are such

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substances as when taken into the system produce disease or death & that they act relatively is proven by the following fact The venom of a spider has been swallowed without any injury but when taken into the system it immediately kills & small dose of opium is an agreeable stimulant but if taken largely it kills — Poisons are taken from the animal vegetable Mineral & Linnæan kingdom It belongs however to natural history to point out the poisons It is my province only

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to explain the manner in which
 they act Poison like miasma etc
 acts by inducing local inflam-
 mation The bite of a spider does
 not kill by its poisonous quality
 but by producing morbid excite-
 ment & inflammation then
 bringing the rest of the system
 into sympathy with the part
 affected 2^d Of the vegetable king-
 dom we have poisons as the Scio-
 tiana Cicuta Hyocamus Digi-
 talis Datura Stramonium Sassa-
 parilla Monkshood & dropwort
 Berberis &c so nourishing to
 man

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, showing the stitching and the inner cover material. There is no text or other markings on the page.

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man is poison to some animals
 others are less dangerous as the
 serpent which acts upon the skin
 3^d Mineral poisons are arsenic &c
 4th Animal poisons & samole & some
 very wines & the different kinds
 of winds unfit for respiration
 Poisons have been supposed to
 act by destroying a certain
 something called the living prin-
 ciple but since we have deni-
 ed the existence of such a prin-
 ciple it becomes us to account
 for it another way We said that
 the functions of the system ~~are~~
 kept

The first of these is the fact that the
 government has been unable to
 maintain a stable currency. This
 has led to a loss of confidence
 in the government and a consequent
 decline in the value of the
 currency. The second is the fact
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 government. This has led to a
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 government and a consequent
 decline in the value of the
 currency.

kept up by certain stimulating
means in that that life is a forced
state & consequently we account
for the operations of poisons by
their destroying the parts to
which they are applied & thereby
destroying the ability of the
system by destroying its vari-
ous functions. The process this
effect in the same manner as
a string tied around a bell
or a piece of wax placed round
the string of a violin prevents
the emission of sound from ei-
ther of them. Poisons act
spiritually

[The page contains faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

specifically 1st on the mind
 2nd on the Brain 3rd Nerves 4th on the
 muscular system 5th on the Sym-
 pnetics 6th on the sanguineous
 system 7th on the skin 8th on the
 bowels 9th The lungs 10th General-
 ly on the whole system as opium
 Chemistry affords us examples in
 support of our doctrine of poisons
 Mercury put upon Gold destroys
 its ductility & malleability—
 Zinc & Copper are both within
 themselves insonorous but when
 mixed produce a fine brittle
 sonorous & elastic compound
 many

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

many other examples of like nature might be adduced from Chymistry May not poisons cut off the blood by misusing with it destroying its irritability

Formerly we looked upwards towards Monarchs & princes for power but lately we have looked down & found it to reside in the people since that time we have become more wiser & happy But not so in medicine we have all been looking inward for some invisible principle of life but the theory I have delivered directs

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

is to seek for it from external causes

Since this theory has been advanced the phenomena of animal life seems more plain & simple we must now look outward for the support of animal life and like the Indians with their gods think we see them in the clouds & winds Thus are some poisons which do not destroy life immediately these are generally from the vegetable kingdom but by a long and lingering illness destroy the patient thus him slowly as it were out of the world This

171

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely a list or account.]

[Large, decorative flourish or signature in the bottom center of the page.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting visible on the right edge of the page, possibly from the reverse side.]

the way I explain the operations
 of those poisons used in the South
 ern States by the slaves to ex-
 tinguish the lives of their masters
 The miasma which produces y.
 fever sometimes kills immediate-
 ly but it may nevertheless often
 ever bring on chronic diseases
 There have been frequent instances
 of persons who had been poisoned
 arriving again to proper health
 even even it itself yields some-
 times to the efforts of the system
 to restore itself

177

the first part of the year 1771

the second part of the year 1771

the third part of the year 1771

the fourth part of the year 1771

the fifth part of the year 1771

the sixth part of the year 1771

the seventh part of the year 1771

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the thirteenth part of the year 1771

173
Foreign Matters introduced
into the system as productive
of disease

WORMS from their universal appearance in all animals I am led to believe serve some purpose in the human body & when diseases are produced by them it is either by their being in too large a quantity or by their getting into some improper place. They are found in almost every part of the human body in the Liver Gall bladder throat Frontals & Maxillary sinuses Brain and alimentary

11

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

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alimentary Canal The different
 kinds of worms are the Lumbricae
 or round worms The Teniae or tape
 worms as called the ground worms
 These are either taken into the sys-
 tem with aliment or are genera-
 ted in it I am induced to think
 that the Lumbricae only serve a
 good purpose in the system and
 this may be by consuming the su-
 perfluity of aliment The effects of
 worms are seen more in the fall
 than at any other season Children
 are more subject to them than ad-
 ults some nations are more subject

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than others The French Italian
& Germans than any other na-
tion Worms induce disease only
by their quantity or by being mis-
placed They have no effect up-
on the B vessels I deny the exis-
tance of worm fever —

From what I have delivered,
Gentlemen, you may think
that I believe there are few dis-
eases resulting from worms I
would by no means inculcate
such an idea I believe there
are few diseases attending
children that are not owing to
or

The first of these is the fact that the
 government has been unable to
 maintain a stable currency. The
 value of the dollar has fallen
 sharply since 1929, and this
 has led to a loss of confidence
 in the government's financial
 policy. The second is the fact
 that the government has been
 unable to maintain a stable
 budget. The government has
 run a large deficit for many
 years, and this has led to a
 loss of confidence in the
 government's financial policy.

accompanied with worms I seldom therefore give medicine in chronic diseases without having an eye to worms

Of d

substances or Extraneous bodies w^h being introduced into the stomach Lungs Nose skin &c produce disease

I have known eczema to be produced by swallowing a cherry stone
Copper taken into the stomach produces distress nausea &c

I knew a lady who swallowed a water melon seed & violent
coughing

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coughing ensued w^h ceased as soon
as the sud was discharged w^h was
much enlarged & the pain frequent-
ly have grains of Copra^h up their
noses the consequences of w^h are oft-
en very bad since they tend to
bring on Polypus &c

PINS often pro-
duce disease by being introduced
into a part & not immediately ex-
tracted I attended a case with
Mr Morris where there was a sore
in the groin w^h w^old not be bene-
fited by any application untill
a pin was drawn from it & then

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it healed immediately A Lady in
 this city had great pain in her
 vagina for some time she however
 discharged a pin from that part
 & was brought to her usual state
 of health wounds from nails es-
 pecially in tender parts of-
 ten induce Tetanus

Shot Bullets & Powder fre-
 quently induce disease after re-
 maining in the system some
 time I knew a young man who
 had delirium every two or three
 years untill a pin was discharge
 it had been lodged in the
 bottom

[The page contains faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

bottom of his foot when young
 Splinters are frequently the cause
 of fever diseases. I attended an
 officer about the time of the revol-
 utionary war in consultation
 with another Physician. This
 officer was afflicted with a pain
 in the leg we both agreed that
 he had the gout & treated his
 complaint as such some days
 after this there came from the seat
 of pain a splinter about an inch
 long which had been thrust
 into the foot some years before

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely a list or ledger entry.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right margin, possibly a continuation of the text.]

Paints Powders Pomatum
are frequently productive of dis-
ease such as head-ache &c

Retained excretions are pro-
ductive of many diseases

Faces when retained any length
of time are very injurious Their
effects are however different in
different persons Many people
pass a considerable time without
any discharge of faces particu-
larly sailors I knew a sailor
who went from Philadelphia
to Lisbon & returned without one
solitary stool during that period

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical document or letter. The text is mirrored across the page, suggesting it may be a bleed-through from the reverse side.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting visible on the right edge of the page, possibly from the adjacent page.]

D^r Haller believes the longevity of
birds to depend upon the readiness
with w^h they discharge their faeces
There are many instances of persons
going a week, a month & even more
without any discharge. That in
general it disposes to many dis-
eases first I infer from Dyspepsia
& diseases of the stomach —

2^d From the piles in consequence
of the faeces hardening in the in-
testines 3^d Colic 4th Inflamma-
tion of the intestines by their irri-
tation 5th Ruptures in the venereal
Scrotal & umbilical & 6th Diseases of
the

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical document or letter.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right margin of the adjacent page.]

the brain the most healthy time for
evacuating focus is once in 24 hours
but this period may be exceeded
for a short time & no disease produced

Perspiration when
restrained produces dryness &
eruptions of the skin Sneezing
Colic Diarrhoea &

Urine long retained will pro-
duce Gravel Tenesmus &

Bile when absorbed produces
Costiveness Jaundice inactivity
discoloured or false vision making
every object appear yellow obstruc-
tions or whimsical liver. Cause of
them

These obstructions are brought on
three ways 1st Spasm 2nd Calculus
or gall stones 3rd Viciety as in y.
fever. **SEMEN** when retained

How does it produce disease?
I answer it does not unless ac-
companied with a preternatural
strong ~~excessive~~ appetite
where it may produce phthorae
Menses when retained pro-
duce a majority of female dis-
eases whether of the chronic or
acute kind. The suppression of
the menses produces diseases
of a highly inflammatory nature.

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which stand in need of the lancet.
 & not of Pennyroyal Tea or other
 stimulating medicinal emenagogues.

Rest & Motion as productive
 of disease Rest by suppressing
 perspiration is unfavourable
 to health hence the necessity of
 imposing labour upon man
 after his apostasy to earn his
 bread by the sweat of his brow
 This was blessing in disguise
 Women suffer less than men
 from a sedentary life
 Sleep & Wakefulness too much
 sleep produces debility from

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript.]

abstraction & disposes to fatness indi-
 gation fatuity & Six hours in the
 24 are sufficient to sleep Westly who
 lived to so seldom slept more than
 4 in the 24 Wakefulness is a relative
 term & depends on stimulus both as
 to quantity & quality The stimu-
 li of the passions will often prevent
 sleep without producing any in-
 jury I knew a card player who could
 sit two or three days & nights with-
 out sleeping any inclination to
 sleep and Haller tells us of a wom-
 an who passed 45 days without
 sleep The want of sleep is sometimes
 owing to

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owing to the debilitating passions as
Grief Fear &c & they act by reducing
the system below the sleeping point
but above all wakefulness is kept
up by fear. This state of wakeful-
ness is exemplified in the anecdote
of Gen^l Washington's the Indian
Cur Skante "Your words contained
in your great paper you sent me
were like the sun in the morning
to a fever-sick man which makes
him glad but does not cure the
pain we come now to an impor-
tant part of our pathology

[The text in this image is extremely faint and illegible, appearing as a series of horizontal lines.]

187 187
The diseases arising from
the intellectual Faculties
& Venereal appetite

1^o Gentle exercise of the faculties
of the mind is favourable to health
But intense thought brings on debility
1st When too long continued
or at improper hours thus people
who sit late at night are seldom
healthy & the midnight lamp
for this reason should be avoided
2^d It produces debility when the
subject is disproportionate to the
abilities of the person

The Passions are divided

189
The following is a list of the
names of the persons who have
been appointed to the various
committees of the Association
for the year 1890. The names
are given in alphabetical order
of the surnames. The names
of the persons who have been
appointed to the various
committees of the Association
for the year 1890 are given
in alphabetical order of the
surnames.

into stimulants & sedative. The
former as hope Joy &c act positive
by the latter as Despair Grief &c
act negatively. Thus passions are
divided into Chronic & acute
or in other words into passions
properly so called & emotion.
Sometimes the passions are mixed
& then they are productive of
different effects as Ambition with
Glee.

Love produces different
effects according as the person
is successful or the contrary those
who are disappointed in love

[The page contains faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

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always love stronger after it if at
 the time of their being rejected there
 is not something that will have
 a tendency to affront, for this rea-
 son Gregory in a legacy to his
 daughters tells them "When they
 were address'd by a man whom
 they did not intend to marry
 to give a refusal in positive
 terms in order that he may have
 no hopes of future success
 Unsuccessful love produces
 Dyspepsia Hypochondriasis
 Hysteria Melancholy &
 Joy is a powerful stimulant

[The page contains faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

190

190

It will sometimes produce Syncope & Death. The Door-keeper in the house of Congress at the time of the American revolution was struck suddenly dead with joy when he heard of the Capitulation of Cornwallis. When joy does not produce death a great depression of spirits often follows. Sometimes suicide. Joy is greater when the excitability is accumulated by previous fear.

Hunger is a powerful stimulant. It increases the flow of blood with many other uncommon

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uncommon emotions of the system will even produce death. A Shoemaker of this city died of anger because he could not avenge himself on a parcel of boys who blew tobacco smoke thru a hole in his cloop also a man whilst complaining to his tax-gatherer felt dead.

Grief acts like a slow poison on the system. It is one of the worst of Sedatives. It produces Dyspepsia loss of appetite &c. Grief when excessive will prevent a flow of tears. There is a point of grief that may be called the weeping point above

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical document or letter.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting visible on the right edge of the page, continuing from the adjacent page.]

or below which tears will not flow.

Tears flow when excessive grief has descended to the sleeping point—

hence Hypochondriacal patients so much better after a flow of tears & it seems to approach to Hysteria Persons under deep grief sleep sounder than at any other times—

Fear when excessive produces a quick pulse, dryness of the skin, Spasmodic or debility Mania suspension of labour pains & death Fear causes the hair to rise on the head sometimes to
become

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193

193

become white in one night. There
was an instance of this taking
place by the sight of an earth
quake which destroyed a town
in 1795. It acts also on the mind
& sometimes annihilates the
desire of life. Speech gives ener-
gy in time of fear hence boys
when under fear talk about any
thing else in order to banish it.
It produces elevability & accumu-
lates excitability hence the rea-
son why cowards sometimes per-
form great exploits.

Terror is a compound of fear & anger

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

194
194
ENVY acts like a perpetual
blister or sore

Ambition is an inflamma-
tory fever of the mind. Has great
effects upon it. A minister of state
in sweeter slices of a colic in
consequence of being deprived of
his office

SWELL. Many have
died to use the common expression
indebted to their backs & bellies
It abstracts from us the love of our
country, neighbours, friends, rela-
tions servants wife & children
& lastly of ourselves. The following
epitaph

195
195
epitaph was written on the tomb
stone of the avaricious archbishop
of Canterbury.

Here lies his grace in cold clay clad
Who died in want of what he had
It is only by the knowledge of the
passions in a simple & compound
state that a man can have any
influence over the minds of others

The venereal appe-
tite when indulged legally
& religiously seldom injures
It injures when done by persons
too young or too old. The old
are not affected unless they have
young
mixed

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right margin, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

196
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young wives & husbands. When an
old man marries a young wife
he expiates the folly by his death
It injures by medicine operating on
the organs of generation as Cauteriza-
tion also when gratified by the detor-
table practice of onanism. When
by excess in married men it is relie-
ved by sugar of lead, salivation or
low diet. In women this produ-
ces *Thruo Uterinus* The diseases
are *Dyspepsia, Gonorrhoea, Consump-*
tion &c

Different Situations as
they influence health *Formerly*
mentioned

mentions the diseases of society
which are divided into Savage & Bar-
barous & civilized all of w^h have their
different diseases As men advance
in civilization fevers diminish &
nervous diseases take their place

Different Governments

In monarchical governments there
is less sensibility than irritability
in Republican the reverse

Different Religions

The doctrines of the Christian reli-
gion are more favourable to health
than any other

— Different Employments. Poems

are generally healthy, Carpenters are generally long lived because they work in the open air Fevers are more common to those two classes than to sailors. Coachmen are subject to catarrhs & other diseases for this reason that they are frequently detained hours in the cold waiting for their masters & mistresses. Weavers are particularly subject to such diseases as Dyspepsia Hypochondriasis Hysteria Costiveness &c. The postures of the Shoemakers and Taylors invite to disease. Bakers from their living in damp cellars

[The page contains faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

& from being exposed to the dust of
the flour are subject to pulmonary
diseases From accurate observations
made in the city of London the av-
erage life of bakers was thirty years
Smiths of every kind from their ex-
posure to heat & cold are subject to
inflammatory diseases - Stuccous
men are subject to Dyspepsia and
head aches hence the former has
been called Morbus Studiosum
Jugglers are subject to calculi from
the long retention of their urine
Clergymen to Dyspepsia, Gravel &
Consumption Lawyers & Physicians

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting visible on the right edge of the page, possibly from the adjacent page.]

are less subject to the diseases peculiar
to the other classes of men because
they blend together the exercises of
the body & mind Country Physicians
from their excess in riding are sub-
ject to costiveness, piles, Fistulas in-
and Rheumatism gravel &c I refer
you to Samazena for diseases of
different kinds of tradesmen

Peculiar Customs

as productive of disease. There are
a great number of diseases which
the peculiar habits & fashions of
men have given rise to The first
of their causes is drum drinking
in

The first of these is the
 fact that the population
 of the world is increasing
 at a rapid rate. This is
 due to a number of factors,
 including improved medical
 care, increased food supply,
 and a general increase in
 living standards. The result
 is that the world is becoming
 more crowded, and this has
 led to a number of problems,
 including pollution, over-
 crowding, and a shortage of
 natural resources. These
 problems are all interconnected,
 and they all have the potential
 to cause serious damage to
 the environment and to
 the health of the human
 race. It is therefore essential
 that we take action to
 address these problems as
 soon as possible.

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in the morning to act as an antispasmodic. This pernicious practice arose from the custom of drinking in the morning for intermittents in low & marshy places. It creates fondness for liquor during the whole day & lays the foundation for drunkenness. 2^d ~~By~~ the practice of drinking wine & bitters before dinner is a dangerous practice. If the appetite be good it wants no additional stimulus; if otherwise the bitters create one by which the powers of digestion will be ^{ability} ~~harm~~ by bringing on indigestion.

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

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debility & if you should see a Phys-
 ician with a rosy face in his face
 lifting with a trembling hand the
 bowl or cup of quack to his lips either
 in a sick room or tavern & he should
 say that he ever attended these
 lectures or was a pupil of mine
 tell the world that he is either an
 impostor or an apostate. This be-
 longs to the old school & not to the
 new I disclaim I disown it—

3rd The custom of women receiving
 lying in visits. The female sys-
 tem is then in a very inevitable
 state & by no means able to bear

The first of these is the fact that the
 paper is of a light brown color, and
 the ink is of a dark brown color.
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the stimulus of conversation—

4" The tolling of bells for the dead

This has a very bad effect upon

a sick person. 5" The detestable

practice of chewing tobacco (see essay)

Different amusements
are hurtful to the system from
their standing before a glass or
under the hands of a barber in
a cool room previous to their go-
ing out on a visit also improper
change of dress the air of crowd-
ed assemblies dancing &c I
knew a person die of a fit of
choking

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical form or ledger entry. The text is mirrored across the page, suggesting it was written on the reverse side.]



[Faint, illegible handwriting visible on the right edge of the page, continuing from the reverse side.]

apoplexy when leading across
a country & across the theatre
produces many diseases

Diseases arising from unhealthy
ancestors. These are congenial
and hereditary of the first there
are many diseases Measles Small
pox Scurvy Lues Venerea
Plague & fever &c Dr Keiser says
in the time of the plague at Aleppo
so many children were torn
off with the plague wth their pa-
rents had a 2^d Disease wth are he-
reditary depend upon temper-
aments & form of ancestors

Consumption

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

Consumption is more frequently derived from the father & more from the mother. It is remarkable that the consumption seldom appears before the age of 20 or 21 & in adults not until the age at which it attacked the mother. When the parents have been affected with gout half the intemperance will bring it on in the children. Gout, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis & Leprosy are all hereditary diseases. There are family diseases such as Epilepsy & Scurvy &c. There are many instances of diseases skipping over the first and

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second generation & then showing
itself You must not therefore con-
fine yourself to the parents in look-
ing for the cause but you will of-
ten have to go back several gen-
erations A regard to the operation
of medicines in our ancestors in
hereditary diseases is necessary
What was good in the same cure
for the one sh^d also be used for the
other for there are family med^s
as well as family diseases This is
of such consequence that I wish
all those who have diseases com-
municable to children would
likewise

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likewise leave with them the remedies
they found most useful

Diseases

arising from the improper
use of Medicine. They have
arisen chiefly from the injudicious
confidence of false systems of
medicine & wrong ideas of their
operation. The false systems of
medicine from Hippocrates to
Brown in the hands of weak
physicians have slain their thousands
& tens of thousands. That
physicians will have the most
success perhaps in practice who

the first of the month of January 1791

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borrow a little from all the sys-
tems Many thousands have died
in consequence of the publication
of Dr Laine on regimen by living
on diet so low as not to be ade-
quate to the support of life. From
taking opium upon a supposi-
tion that it was a sedative ac-
cording to Dr Cullen From a con-
fidence of the arithmetic discus-
sion of Dr Brown But think not
Gentlemen that I do not hold
out for a theory is much because
of the different
for there have been any yet
many

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a letter or a page from a manuscript. The text is written in a dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of the 17th or 18th century. The text is arranged in approximately 15 lines, with some lines being longer than others, suggesting a continuous flow of writing. The ink is somewhat faded in places, and the paper shows signs of wear and aging.

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many false theories in medicine
wh^{ch} have done much harm but
we ought not to reject entirely the
truth of theory in medicine on ac-
count of the different spurious ones,
no more than we ought to reject
the true religion because there
are many false ones in the world.
The injudicious confidence of the
operations of nature is also an
other cause of many deaths. This
injudicious confidence is quite
as absurd as to believe in witch-
craft or animal electricity. One
grand argument in favour of
the

[The page contains faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

The operations of nature is that
she is the only Physician of the brute
creation but this proves too much
for brutes seldom recover from slight
diseases such as we could cure in
many cases by the application
of a few simple remedies but even
in this enlightened age nature
seems to be the Saviour of many
Physicians & the regular Phys-
icians have done harm by the
means just mentioned how
much injury must have been
done by quacks!!!

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical manuscript.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right edge of the page, possibly from the reverse side or an adjacent page.]

20 211

Quacks & Mountebanks

I once heard a dialogue between
a sword & a turn hog's head dispu-
ting which had done most in
the destruction of mankind
had a representative from the
quacks step forward he would
have gained the palm with
ease

Diseases arising from the
imprudent or habitual abuse
of medicine with or without
the advice of Physicians

1st Purges those when given
too often dispose to costiveness

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right edge of the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

& thereby require their more frequent
 exhibition. Different kinds of purges
 dispose to different kinds of diseases
 & do injury to different parts of the
 body Aloes dispose to piles, Butter
 nut pills dispose to vertigo & Salty
 & Glauber salts to debility of the
 intestines. Purges are often given
 to prevent eruptions but abstinence
 from animal food would be
 much better. Of Emetics. The ha-
 bitual use of them produce Dys-
 pepsia as also other complaints
 of the stomach & by that means
 & by that means affect the whole system.

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a list or ledger entry.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right margin, possibly a continuation of the text from the left page.]

They produce eruptions of all kinds

3rd Bitter induces indirect debility

Dyspepsia &c and dispose to

drank drinking &c Exercise is the

best of all Tonics with a well reg-

ulated diet 4th Nitre has produ-

ced Dyspepsia & Colic

5th V.S. used in the spring without

disease induces Plethora & Apoplexy

6th Abstinence in the spring is

now to be recommended

6th Sudorifics habitually used

injure the system 7th The impru-

dent use of Cold & warm baths dis-

poses to many diseases but where
the

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is mirrored across the page, suggesting a bleed-through from the reverse side.]

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[Faint, illegible handwriting visible on the right edge of the page, continuing from the adjacent page.]

The warm bath is used in the pre-
disposing or forming stages of fevers
it is an excellent & valuable remedy
& *pediluvium* when indiscrim-
inately used often does harm at
least as often as it does good. In pre-
disposition to disease it has done
immense service but when mor-
bid excitement prevails it pro-
duces delirium & increases every
symptom of disease. To put of
wine will do as little harm when
the disease is formed as *pedilu-
vium* & "Drinks & diet suggest
all only by false theories of medicine."

produce many diseases

10th Quack medicines of all kinds
have swelled the bills of mortali-
ty thus Godfrey's Cordial has des-
troyed many children I have
seen it once destroy a child in this
city Darlington's balsam has pro-
duced inflammation in the bow-
els & even death over the so much
famed Portland powder has
done considerable mischief but
sometimes medicine does injury in
the end when they appear to do
neither good nor harm in the
beginning & that too in the hands

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right margin, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

of judicious Physicians This arises from peculiar idiosyncrasy in certain constitutions Hence you may see the impropriety of blaming your brethren in medicine too suddenly

Sympathy & antipathy as inducing disease
This Gent^l is a difficult question
That sympathy should exist in the mind is easily imagined
but that it should exist between bodies seems unaccountable
for upon the consideration that man is an imitative animal
this

[Faint, illegible handwriting across the page]

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right margin]

This principle of imitation is
a deep seated principle in the
minds of most men It is to this
I refer yawning & gaping wh^{ch}
are so infectious in large as-
semblies So this I likewise refer
the sore eyes that sometimes a-
rise from viewing those of others
that are sore Even convulsions
have been communicated by
sympathy also stuttering &
the jerks as they are call'd But
how shall we act for that in-
tuitive evidence w^{ch} some peo-
ple discover in finding out
events

The first of these is the
 fact that the number of
 cases is not constant but
 varies with the season.
 The second is that the
 disease is not confined to
 any particular age or sex.
 The third is that the
 disease is not confined to
 any particular locality.
 The fourth is that the
 disease is not confined to
 any particular time of day.
 The fifth is that the
 disease is not confined to
 any particular part of the
 body.

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events to which they are interested
 gets as to any external causes?
 Dr Johnson says that Lord Rosam
 more while a boy at school in
 France when at play was sud-
 denly impressed with an idea
 that his father was dead who
 was then at the distance of 200
 miles from him, & it was
 & his father died precisely
 about the time that the idea
 struck him

Antipathy is
 often congenial & acquired
 some men are born with an
 antipathy

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical document or letter.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting visible on the right edge of the page, continuing from the adjacent page.]

antipathy to water as Peter the
Great King James was born with
an antipathy to a severe cold
to cats, dogs, rats & I once heard
of a man who could tell when
there was a cat in the room even
without seeing or hearing it this
must have been owing to certain
effluvia from the animal he
hated

Diseases arising from
the association of Ideas &
motion—

of the former it is well worth
attending to there is scarcely
as

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical document or letter.]

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a disease in which this association is not present by the latter they are numerous 1st If a man accustom himself to making water just before going to bed he will be sensibly affected by omitting it once —

D^r & S^rely who took snuff profusely was attacked with Polsy & was incapable of raising her hand to her head which she could easily do if rob. alk. was applied to her nose. These two facts are sufficient to prove the power of association
of Motions

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely a list or ledger entry.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely a list or ledger entry.]

of Motion

It is by this association I act for
the periodical returns of parox-
ysms in intermittent fevers that
it is so is proved by these parox-
ysms being prevented by exciting
action or a different mode of asso-
ciation in the system. Thus riding
on horseback cures intermittents
by breaking the chain of associ-
ations. Salivation & travelling
have had the same effect in
Epilepsy.

Diseases from accidents

Once saw Hydrocephalus Intermittens
brought

[Faint, illegible handwriting across the page]

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right margin]

brought on by the stroke of a ham-
 mer on the head 3 months before
 & another of the pain of the eye
 in a man who had frequently
 been raised by the hair when a
 child. At Mr Campbell was un-
 der a mania at the age
 of 23 by the kick of a horse at
 heretofore at 15 you see here that
 we have to go back days weeks
 months & even years for the re-
 mote causes of diseases (vide
 Bell's surgery for diseases of
 this kind) Diseases of old
 age & my inquiries, I shall
 however

[Faint, illegible handwriting across the page]

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however mention such facts as
have occurred to me since their
publication. 1st The state of the
stomach greatly influences
longevity. The signs of an healthy
stomach are an appetite & an ig-
norance that we have one.

2nd That we hear no more of the
food after we swallow it.

3rd Migration influences the ap-
proach of death. Old persons fre-
quently prolong their lives by
migration from a northern to
a southern climate. 3rd However
long some people live few die
of old

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical manuscript.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right edge of the page, continuing from the previous page.]

of old age. It is computed that
only 6 out of 100 live to 60 years
& more women live to be old than
men but more men to be very old
than women.

Predisposing cause of
disease. These are either natural
or artificial. The latter occur
in different ages & conditions of
the system. 1st In infancy these
arise from the disproportion of
the head consequently the greater
disproportion of blood to
that part hence eruptions be-
hind the ear Senia Capitis
apoplexy

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical manuscript.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting visible on the right edge of the page, continuing from the adjacent page.]

Propensity Hypochondriasis &
 Infants have also less sensibili-
 ty & more irritability than ad-
 ults hence they are more dispo-
 sed to convulsions, diseases of the
 stomach & bowels & Dentition not
 only produces painful swell-
 ings but convulsions fretful-
 ness & many other complaints
 I have also seen it produce swell-
 ings in the inguinal glands
 Gonorrhoea, worms & eruptions of
 the skin & passions &c all become the
 sources of disease in children
 It is computed that one half the

[Faint, illegible handwriting across the page]

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Children die under 7 but certainly
under ten years

2^d Childhood & Puerility

The diseases of infancy are near-
ly applicable here, excitability
still predominates over sensibility,

3^d Puberty

In this part of our
life sensibility begins to get the
upper hand of irritability, here
febrile diseases of an inflammato-
ry nature begin to take place
and Stomachic Catarrh, Dyspepsia,

4th Adolescence or manhood

takes place at about 16 & contin-
ues till about 36. The diseases of
this

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

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organs
disease
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Pains
swelling
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periods

this part of our lives arise from
 the determination of blood to the
 organs of generation They are
 diseases of the stomach Dyspepsia
 Hypochondriasis Hysteria
 Pains in the stomach & joints
 Swellings in the neck & groin
 Giddiness in the head &
 which arise from the venereal
 appetite From the 36th to the 46th
 the venous plethora prevails or
 the arterial From 46 to 57 there
 is better health more happiness
 & fewer deaths than at any other
 period the excitability & excitement
 being more

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical document or letter.]

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more equally proportioned than at
any other time

But old age soon comes on the menses
in women cease to flow & as soon as
a man puts on spectacles he may
be said to have put on the first
part of his shroud & when he rises
in the night to discharge his u-
rine he may then be said to ad-
vance the first step towards his
grave From 57 to 63 the system is
predisposed to syncope, vertigo,
& proplexy & From 63 the system
gradually decays It is then that
a second childhood is produced

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

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& have again excitement prepor-
 derates Thus a man who at 40 would
 drink his bottle of Madeira would
 at 60 or 70 be intoxicated with
 3 or 4 glasses It is at this period that
 Gossips not only become a burden
 to others but to themselves They are
 more distant as at trivial acci-
 dents & are more sensible to the chan-
 ges of heat & cold After this as the
 body advances to 80 or 90 the sen-
 sibility of the nervous system de-
 creases & the excitability of the ar-
 terial system increases & the body
 is very liable to inflammatory
 complaints

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Faint handwriting visible on the right edge of the page, possibly from the adjacent page.]

complaints Dr Covel & Franklins view
 of an acute inflammatory disease
 Between 60 & 90 the fluids of old
 people become acrid as they trans-
 uine gastric juice mucous from
 the nose & hence trifling sores often
 terminate in Cancre at this time
 of life bruises in their mortifica-
 tion here also muscular weakness
 takes place hence the shaking of
 the knees hands head &c

The diseases of old people are chronic
 & acute The former attends 1st the
 3^d vessels 2^d Nerves 3^d muscular sys-
 tem 4th brain 5th alimentary canal

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely a list or account.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely a list or account.]

Some old people take a pride in
 shewing their strength by this
 they not only suffer sickness but
 sometimes death. Few people die
 of old age but are ^{frequently} said to die of it
 when this is the case they leave
 the world without pain & death
 is no more than a sound sleep
 Dr Priestly told me his father died
 of that alone. He was sitting in his
 arm chair & the last words he ut-
 tered were "I feel no pain" when
 ever with these words breathed
 his last conditions of the system in
 single & married life as predisposing

[Faint, illegible handwriting throughout the page]

usually long
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to disease Married people are generally longer lived than single people are more subject to Hysterical Hemors are disposed to diseases from disappointment in love Men are often diseased after marriage but this is not the case with women —

Barrenness is often a source of disease I once knew a barren Lady upon seeing a pregnant beggar standing at her door who said I would be that woman with all her rags provided I could become pregnant. Bachelors live a Hypochondriacal life It has been said

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

been said that a bachelors life is a
good breakfast a tolerable dinner
but a very bad supper. Pregnant
women are subject to many disea-
ses. The consumption is suspended
by pregnancy because the inflam-
mation of the uterus is in such
a state as to take the determination
from the lungs but when the uter-
us is retired from its distension
many other diseases may arise
from the abstraction of the form-
er stimulus of distension. Preg-
nancy predisposes to costiveness
Mania Vertigo & Suckling

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical document or letter.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting visible on the right edge of the page, continuing from the adjacent page.]

children to Consumption & Sup-
pression of milk to Tumors There
would be but few cancers uteri
if it were more used about this time
of life

Deformities in size or the config-
uration of the whole or any part of
the body preclude persons to disease. Per-
sons uncommonly large or small
are apt to be short lived very tall
men, according to Dr Darwin, sel-
dom live more than 27 years
Dwarfs are generally short lived
the following is an exception—
The Dwarf that was brought from
Germany

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Germany in the reign of George
the 8th lived 80 years. Those who
grow very fat before 40 are gener-
ally short lived. Large heads &
short necks dispose to Apoplexy —
Narrow chests to diseases of the lungs
Morgan says deformity of par-
ticular parts dispose to the vene-
real appetite. Women suffer less
from deformity than men. Con-
genial weakness of a part of the
body dispose to disease. The pres-
ent King of England is only
a 7 months child. But in conse-
quence of his intemperance he

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely a list or account.]

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has had a long reign by all the
 parts of the body the stomach
 liver & spleen are most suscepta-
 ble of disease. This, Gentlemen,
 finishes our pathology & I a-
 gain repeat there is but one dis-
 ease that Morbid excitement but
 one predisposing cause debility
 but one exciting cause an irri-
 tant Having finished our first
 night subject we proceed
 next Gent to consider one who
 is more agreeable viz.

Therapeutics the cure of
 diseases previous to which I shall
 make

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical manuscript.]

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make a few remarks on the
causes & Phenomena of death.
The doctrine that life depends
on a vital principle has not
only lead to great errors in Phy-
siology but has produced cor-
ruption in our language.
Thus we say a man died in-
sinuating that he himself has
done the act that is he has com-
mitted suicide. The original
words in the Hebrew are correct.
They are literally translated
"he is dead" in the Latin "Mor-
tus est" but we say he died. For

The first thing I saw when I
 came out of the house was
 a very large tree with many
 leaves and many flowers. The
 leaves were green and the
 flowers were white. The tree
 was very old and very big.
 I went to the tree and
 looked at it for a long time.
 I saw many things on the
 tree. I saw many leaves and
 many flowers. I saw many
 things that I had never
 seen before. I was very
 happy when I saw the tree.
 I went to the tree and
 looked at it for a long time.
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 many flowers. I saw many
 things that I had never
 seen before. I was very
 happy when I saw the tree.

The seven causes of death I refer you
to my enquiries. Having made
these preliminary remarks I
proceed next to observe that when
death occurs from any of these
causes it is generally produced
by one accompanied by morbid
excitement in some part or other.

The feeble remains of excitement
in these cases flies to every part
of the body & seeks every hiding
hole until it is at last chased
out of the body. It first goes to the
brain where it discovers itself by
the increased powers of the mind.
At death

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

at such times poets are remarkable
 for sagacity wth never character-
 ized any part of their lives I know
 an old woman who just before
 her death acquired a wonderful
 talent for rhyming Her conversa-
 tion to her attendants consisted
 of nothing but an assemblage of
 verses There was another lady in
 this city who discovered a talent
 for singing she was incessantly
 at it & may be said like the swan
 to have sung her life away
 & makes Lyndsay just be-
 fore his death this

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely a list or ledger entry, spanning approximately 15 lines.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting visible on the right edge of the page, possibly from the adjacent page.]

appeared most divine

The passions are also at this time much increased hence the squall of the heart & the panting lips are much more fervent than had been before observed

2^d Excitement sometimes seeks refuge in the brain without increasing the powers of the mind with red dull eyes & 3^d It sometimes increases the acuteness of the senses & hence the exquisite pain that is sometimes felt from the forehead This is owing to the acuteness of the sense of touch

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right edge of the page, possibly from the adjacent page.]

touch 4" The excitement flies to the
Trachea Larynx & Glottis hence
the loud noise shrieks & cries be-
fore death on many occasions—

5" The morbid excitement frequ-
ently flies to the fauces 6" To the
stomach occasioning violent af-
fections of that organ 7" To the
intestines producing Diarrhoea
8" To the kidneys hence the in-
creased discharge of urine
9" To the muscles hence pata-
have arisen from their beds. I
have known several persons in
the 4 fever to get up & dress themselves
walk

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting visible along the right edge of the page.]

walk out & return & fall down
dead after their return from
walking some distance. In these
cases no pulse could be felt the
excitement of the B. vessels was
entirely concentrated in the
muscles. 10" Sometimes to the
arteries producing tumour
agies & vigorous pulse to the last
11" To the Sympathics hence
the absorption of water in some
cases of dropsy I have seen
some cases in w^h the dropsic
ab swelling entirely disap-
peared just before death

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

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12" To the skin hence the profuse
sweats w^h sometimes precede death

It sometimes becomes warm im-
mediately after death I think
this may be explained by that
law of heat w^h tends to restore
its equilibrium in dead matter

But heat certainly is not subject
to the same laws in living as in dead

matter 13" This morbid excite-
ment is sometimes translated to
the penis hence the obstinate &
distressing priapism w^h dying
people are sometimes affected
with It sometimes occupies two
hours

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical document or letter.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting visible on the right edge of the page, continuing from the adjacent page.]

Three or more of the parts above mentioned at the same time

1st It sometimes alternately affects different parts in quick succession
2nd morbid excitement whether fixed or diffused is sometimes attended with great pain —

3rd It is sometimes stationary at the pleasurable point of excitement hence some people die laughing The late Gen^l Butler said while dying Oh that I had pen & Ink I could write that I might describe the pleasure of dying Gen^l Sinclair said

which dis-
 tinction A-
 Letters
 This day
 state of
 Death
 variance
 6" Rys
 mus not
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 Kings & H
 moving
 that is a
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said to die is not so hard as I ex-
pected 4" Death in some cases is
not attended with pain or pleas-
ure this depends on the exhaust-
ed state of the sensibility —

5" Death sometimes makes its
appearance gradually in 3 or 4
days 6" Respiration sometimes
becomes voluntary but at last the
pat: cannot breathe voluntarily from
weakness & the mucus in the tra-
chea moving up & down & produ-
ces what is called the rattles The
pat: rarely recovers after this has
taken place When the lungs

The first of these is the fact that the
 system is not a simple one. It is a
 complex one, involving many factors
 which are not easily understood. The
 second is that the system is not a
 uniform one. It varies from place to
 place, and from time to time. The
 third is that the system is not a
 static one. It is constantly changing,
 and is subject to many influences.
 The fourth is that the system is not a
 perfect one. It is subject to many
 defects, and is often in a state of
 confusion. The fifth is that the
 system is not a simple one. It is a
 complex one, involving many factors
 which are not easily understood.

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It some
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eyes are

from extreme weakness are unable to force it up as long as a patient can breathe voluntarily we may indulge a hope of his recovery

8th The coldness generally begins in the fingers toes & other extremities It sometimes first appears in the wrist In such a case I knew recovery 9th The internal parts sometimes become cold before the external hence the cold breath that is perceived before death

9th Death is sometimes attended with fear 10th The pupils of the eyes become sometimes larger

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting visible along the right edge of the page.]

at other times preternaturally
small before death. Heat's color
frequently remains fluctuates
for 2 or 3 days & yellowness of the
skin sometimes comes on after
death when there had been the
least appearance of it before. There
has been much contention among
Physicians about the Ultima
morien's from what has been said
the result of their researches may
be easily perceived. Life contin-
ues longest in those parts which
have been least affected with
disease sometimes we discover
of good

a good pulse to the last so with
the Stomach, Brain Intestines
Lymphatics. Muscles & The glo-
my & contracted face wth some-
times succeeds death is owing
to the remains of excitement in
the muscles of the face the body
putrefies soonest when death
has been produced suddenly
The intestines putrefy first then
the stomach muscles & lastly
the brain —

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Partial view of the adjacent page on the right, showing cursive handwriting.]
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how

Therapeutics

Gentlemen, after having considered the remote predisposing & exciting causes of disease we proceed to Therapeutics or view of the system in a morbid state with the debility predisposing & following diseases. The first article in our syllabus on Therapeutics is respecting the powers of nature or the anima medica of Stahl. The supposed powers of nature arise entirely from physical necessity (Vide eng.) 1st There are cases however in w^h nature cures diseases

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diseases such as fever causing a dislike to food In hemorrhages causing a faintness & consequent by a collapse of the vessels & in wounds by supplying bones & flesh

II^d There are cases in w^{ch} nature is too feeble & weak to do any service as in malignant fevers

III In others she is not proportioned to the disease as in Cholera Morsus

IV Sometimes entirely idle as in Chronic Gout Epilepsy Mania Cancer and Syphilis

V Sometimes does mischief as in Dropsy & Consumption

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VI Sometimes refuses her aid as
in Aneurisms & Schirrous

VII Sometimes excites Lys pain
that is proportioned to the disease
as in Tetanus & sometimes more
as in Tooth-ache & Whittow

VIII Nature is weak in the disease
of domestic animals for with them
disease & death are very nearly con-
nected especially in Epidemics

I am not the first who opposed the
operations of nature in the cure of
diseases Sydenham & Mead
were long ago opposed to it The
efforts of nature in the cure of
Diseases

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*unlike
French
the same
medium
made in
the same
unlike
dark room
return
and end
one In s
to pres
the show
of color
turning*

Diarrhea & Fluxus bear no com-
parison to the operations of opium
& the Linctus are our sovereign
remedies. Nature in health is like
a man in his senses but in disease
like a madman. It may be com-
pared in disease to a drunk man in
a dark room who after finding the
door stumbles against it & breaks it
down & ends his existence at the same
time. In short when you are called
on to prescribe in acute diseases
you should serve nature as a noi-
sy Cat or dog in a sick room that is
turn her out & shut the doors against her.

In the cure of diseases however
 the operations of nature sh^d be
 attended to but not trusted In
 Epidemics if the bowels sh^d be
 affected shew a tendency to car-
 ry off the disease by discharge
 this sh^d be assisted with purges
 If hemorrhagy from the nose at-
 tend the disease V.S. will be useful
 If boils & eruptions appear on
 the skin substitute an artificial
 disease on the skin If sweats
 accompany the disease sudor-
 ifics sh^d be administered —
 Lastly if sore throat &c. &c. disposition

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to cough attend mercury sh^d be
given to expel the morbid mat-
ter You see then Gent. Physicians
are to be the masters not the ser-
vants of nature in the cure of
diseases as Hippocrates has well
express'd it One outlet to a disease
sh^d not be dependen on altho
it may be sufficient in a few mild
diseases Yet every avenue and
outlet thro' w^h it could possibly
pass sh^d be opened There are
some diseases w^h sh^d not be cured
by out as eruptions on the heads
of children These sh^d be cured
unless

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unless some other mode be substituted to carry off the matter
The bloody piles in old people
should not be cured unless
we substitute some vicarious
discharge sh^d not be cured even
in young people Intermittents
succeeding Palsy should
not be cured Dr Bond advised
his Maniacal patients to visit marshy
countries & thereby bring on
the Intermittent fever as a palliative
of mania but if in this
case would have been much
better if not succeeding mania
should

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should be cherished Dill had
 a daughter that was twice attacked
 with mania upon the retrocession
 of a head-ache Old sores & ulcers
 sh^d not be suddenly cured up be-
 cause Apoplexy & Palsy frequent-
 ly succeed a sore thus cured up
 unless some vicarious discharge
 be substituted Death has often
 been brought on by curing sores
 legs in old people Ascites sh^d
 not be cured by tapping after
 it has remained a long time
 Habitual sweats from the feet
 should not be stop^d There are
 some

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you could
fulfill
inquire
would
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who sea
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one su
quately
ty can
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to by the
ments to
right a

some cases in which pain should not
 be relieved but these are few.
 In epidemics we should pay
 particular attention to the cli-
 mate & all local circumstances,
 as the season of the year heat
 & cold dryness & moisture. There
 are no successions of epidemics
 perfectly the same in differ-
 ent years consequently the prac-
 tice should be suited to the dif-
 ferent circumstances & regula-
 ted by the natural tempera-
 ments habits dress & attention
 ought always to be paid to the
 customs

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customs & country from whence the
pest came Intermittents w^h they
attack a native of Ireland gen-
erally require bleedings seldom
yield to the bark alone. The par-
ticular diseases & longings of the
pest sh^d always be attended to.
In the time of the revolution the
Soldiers of the eastern states were
affected with nostalgia while
the Virginians longed for salt
pork & corn bread. Appetites how-
ever singular sh^d not be neg-
lected neither sh^d the govern-
ment & forms of religion. Individual
improvements

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temperaments & habitual diseases,
 or remedies are not to be left out of
 consideration. In Chronic dis-
 eases & hereditary complaints
 you should look back as far as
 the second or third generation.
 Whole families are sometimes -
 carried off by diseases contracted
 by habits peculiar to themselves.
 Wetrop & Craig family of Ab-
 ernethy all of whose children
 have died of consumption while
 both himself & wife are exempt
 from it & in good health. The
 age of men the state of the
 humours

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hemorrhoidal & vessels & the Cata-
 menia of women should be at-
 tended to, nor should worms in chil-
 dren be overlooked in our visits
 to them & prescriptions for them
 There are also recent causes of dis-
 ease w^{ch} Physicians sh^d have
 in view as hard drinking & gut-
 tory guilt & love mortified
 pride & envy &c These causes sh^d
 be sought for from their friends
 acquaintances or enemies &
 not from the pat. himself
 Physicians must often look
 back months & even years for
 the

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the cause of diseases The removal
of the remote cause will not cure
the disease for the Hydrocephalus
is Internus of children to which
worms predispose is not cured
by the removal of the worms—
In the treatment of disease hope
as far as is consistent with truth
& reason sh^d be inspired into our
patients for it is the best vehicle of med^l
& the greatest circumspection that
not even a doubt should be ex-
pressed for it defeats the inten-
tion of med^l the principle of
faith sh^d also be attended to
hence

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quacks so often succeed in the cure
of diseases The predisposing cause
of all diseases is debility w^h ap-
pears to be a mechanical power
in medicine There are no diseases
perhaps w^h do not appear to
have exacerbations & remissions
alternately w^h sometimes require
different & even opposite remedies
In the first case sedatives are ne-
cessary & in the remissions debility
is frequently present & requires the
administration of Cordials —
In Chronic diseases the patient
regularly take his medicines
It is

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It is frequently of very great importance to advise patients to continue the use of their medicine even when they feel the least want of them. Debility which is the predisposing cause of disease is not confined to days, weeks nor to its primary state for it frequently succeeds disease. In such case the patient should continue the medicine which cured the disease for months & even years. Diseases may be compared to as garrisons the besiegers of which should never be idle unless there be a certainty of bringing in capitulation.

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by starving the people therein con-
tained

The choice of Medicines
Formerly they were supposed to be
valuable in proportion to their
prices but I suppose that all dis-
eases may be cured by a few medi-
cs by being better known will be
more certain in their effects—

An advantage frequently arises
from the names of med^{cs}
With respect to the operation of med^{cs}
two opinions have prevailed one
is that they act more certainly
in simple forms while others
contend

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contended for the advantage of
combination Both these opin-
ions appear to be reasonable
Bark opim^t are generally best
when exhibited in a simple
form White sugar enables the
stomach to bear med^s which it
would otherwise reject In this
case a weak pleasurable sensa-
tion overcomes a powerful disa-
greeable one Bark & valerian will
cure certain headaches but if ad-
ministered separately will avail
nothing D^r Fordis agrees for
the advantage derived from the

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combination of med^s says that
 Alum is a greater astringent when
 combined with rose water than with
 urine. Dr Hart also contends for this
 combination of med^s says that
 some med^s are strangest enemies
 to the system & should not be in-
 troduced without their quidesce-
 nces. Squills & Gum ammoniac when
 combined afford a better Pectoral
 than either of them would separ-
 ately. Salt Ant. & Spic form a better
 emetic than given separately.
 Capsicum & pepper give no pain
 to the stomach as when separate
 mixt^{ns}

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Neatness & cleanliness should be
by attended to in the prepara-
tion of our medicines. Writing
the name of a patient's name
should always be done. Draw-
ing the mind from itself or in
other words drawing off the at-
tention of a patient from his disease
is very beneficial. L^{td} Cadwal-
lader was very successful by
this practice he once by his
great humane & parented man
from committing suicide. The
tone of conversation should be
suited to the state of the mind.

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Hence milk is sometimes beneficial
 & sometimes hurtful. Men-
 tioning high priced milk to
 patients who are not able to purchase
 them sh^d be carefully guarded
 against physicians sh^d never
 advise patients to make their wills
 for they might as well pass sen-
 tence of death upon them but
 they should always inform the
 friends of the patient of his danger
 that they may be prepared
 concerning the operation of medi-
 cine. There is more fallacy in the op-
 ions on this point than any other

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D^r Andrye says the best effect of
med^l in fever is to produce a re-
laxation of the skin whilst D^r Cul-
len thinks nausea is of the greatest
advantage Since we reject empir-
icism we must always prescribe
for the symptoms of a disease—

As consultations may be useful
in some diseases we will sometimes
be wanted to on that occasions

1st As Sen sharpens Sen so will the
opinion of one Physician assist
that of another 2nd The novelty of
two or more Physicians may
inspire hopes induce confidence
in

Gentlemen I wish I was
master of language to impress
your memory, to Meet Disease
in its forming state. I will ~~see~~
behold me gentlemen rising from my
Chair to implore you to recollect
this Millions have been cured by it
& millions will be saved by it—
I hope When this is depression
Gentle Stimulants are the remedy

Abstraction Stimulate & Do Nothing

The mind of a patient 3rd Respons
 ibility is divided between the Phys^s
 bases in. wth consultation is
 necessary 1st In doubtful cases —
 2nd In dangerous tho' not doubtful
 3rd In uncommon cases 4th In desperate
 5th When new med^s are supposed to
 be proper 6th In cases where there
 will probably be an appeal to jus
 tice, for the life of a person sh^d not
 depend on the testimony of any
 one person at least a Physician w^d
 not be willing to bear testimony alone
 where the life of a human being
 depended upon his decision

In consultations choose Phys^{ns} whose
 principles are similar to your own
 two modes of practice tho each may
 be good in separate yet when com-
 bined always do harm

We come now to the application
 of a principles 1st The effect of im-
 pressions on healthy excitement
 is to elevate it up to be on our scale
 & produce preternatural excita-
 bility 2^d Debility from action is pro-
 duced by longer application of
 compressions The system is now at
 so if you abstract impressions
 the

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The effect is the same viz Debility

3^d Depression the system is now at 30
 These states of the system are attended
 with accumulated excitability if the impressions act suddenly
 4th Disease or a morbid excitement
 is produced by a still longer application
 of impressions but if these impressions
 act gradually both excitement & excitability are worn down
 & no disease is produced 5th Oppression
 or suffocated excitement the
 system is now at 20 or 6th Prostration
 the excitability is now and
 the system cannot react New and
 different

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different stimuli must now be used
 to rouse the excitability which is
 now latent & is as it were inveloped
 & will not emit the motions of life
 by Disorder & Death. When debility
 is suddenly induced it is attended
 with accumulated excitability
 & should be treated with low diet
 rest gently medicated. But when debil-
 ity is induced gradually we must
 gently stimulate. Elevation shows
 itself in alacrity wakefulness and
 an increase of appetite. Depress-
 ion is sometimes followed by a
 tendency to disease in this case
 depletion

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should be used But when there
appears to be no tendency to disperse
Stimulants sh^d be used We must
equalize excitement & divert it
from vital parts by depletion or
stimuli

Medicines have been
divided into sedatives & stimu-
lants The first class viz Sedatives
act by abstracting & reducing mor-
bid excitement The second class
viz Stimulants act by equali-
zing excitement & by creating a
new action by diverting it from
parts more essential to life for
which

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those w^h are not so much by render-
ing it natural

Sedatives are curaced into direct
indirect Those which act directly
by lessening stimulus & abstracting
morbid excitement are 1st Blood
letting 2nd Cold either by cir-
cles or ice when the system is alone
or the skin dry 3rd Fear this in-
duces morbid excitement by
abstracting the stimuli of con-
age 4th Abstinence this is of
different grades 1st The refrain-
ing from fresh animal food
2nd Salt meat this not so
nourishing

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nourishing as fresh since a great
 quantity of it cannot be taken
 3 From fish 4 From milk & saccha-
 rine matter 5 From liquid alim-
 ents of all kinds Abstinence acts
 in three ways 1st By lessening the
 fulness of the vessels 2nd By the
 abstraction of the stimuli of dis-
 tension 3rd By exciting when tan-
 gency is induced a new action
 & thereby diminishing morbid
 excitement The operation of ab-
 stinence is too slow in acute &
 not to be trusted only in chronic
 cases & in those cases of debility
 which

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it height increases excitability & there
 by gives greater room for the action
 of tonics The following facts with
 respect to the action of tonics absti-
 nence should not be forgotten 1st The
 Indians abstain from food previ-
 ous to battle hence a few of their
 wounds prove mortal 2nd Animals
 fasting some time before death
 are less disposed to putrefaction
 3rd We always bear fatigue better
 after a vegetable diet or abstinence
 than when we eat plentifully of
 animal food 4th Rest abstracts the
 stimulus of muscular motion 64.

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6th I acknowledge abstracts the stimulating light
 of Silence the stimulating sound The
 abstractions of excitement should be
 ways be performed in a gradual
 manner hence the saying. Natura
non per se utatur However may
 promise a few propositions 1st There is
 I believe an action of specific stim-
 uli 2^d That stimuli act on the
 whole system thro' a particular
 medium the stomach is the great
 medium thro' which med^s act
 on the whole system it possesses
 the greatest sympathy of any
 part of the whole body It may
 be

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be compared to the regulator of a
 watch 3^d There are means which
 act on sensibility as mustard can
 prove some which act on irritabil-
 ity as Digitalis & some w^h act on both
 as opium & bark 4th There are means
 w^h enter the blood & there are some
 which are deprived of their medi-
 cinal quality by passing thro' the lo-
 cys 6th That different parts of the sys-
 tem are capable of receiving more
 than one stimulus even such as
 are of opposite force at the same
 time Thus the bowels feel them-
 selves & the entire back at the same
 time

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time those sedatives that act in
 directly are such as act on the bow-
 els These I shall divide into three
 classes viz 1st Serient as Cryсталs of
 tartar. Nitron, Glyster w^h act on-
 ly by this quantity Castor oil
 manna vitriol with different
 salts &c 2nd The active as Rheubarb
 Jalap Calomel &c 3rd Drastics
 purges as Gamboge scammony clove
 + Cathartics are indicated 1st by
 a distension of the bowels with flatus
 for this No^t should be used —
 2nd by complaints in the head for
 this No^t also sh^d be used viz Serient

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3^d For Congestion of any of the viscera
 for this N^o 1 is proper 4 In all cases
 where the bowels are unable to per-
 form their functions but N^o 3 & 4
 are necessary 5 In all cases
 where the contiguous viscera are
 diseased for this N^o 1 & 2 should be used
 6 In all diseases of the skin for
 these N^o 1 & 2 should be exhibited
 as also in plethoric habits

7 In dryness of the skin from the
 excitement of the Capillary vessels
 for these N^o 1 & 2 8 In Plethora for
 this N^o 2 9 In all dropsical affec-
 tions they are proper by ^{excitement} opening

excitement & producing absorption
 for this 1st 2nd or 3rd - 10 In obstructions
 of the hæmorrhoidal vessels for this
 10th In obstinate obstructions of
 the bowels for this 1st 2nd or 3rd. Now it
 will be proper to remark that pur-
 gatives in a small quantity
 will not operate after a longer
 has been exhibited & that a gra-
 ter quantity should be given
 to have the same effect if previ-
 ously the system has been accu-
 stomed to the medi^c as an attri-
 butive they should be given in
 small doses so as to produce an
 artificial

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artificial Diarrhea When it is necessary to continue purges a great length of time they should be varied. No solid food should be taken during the operation of purges they are not so certain in their operation if liquids be copiously given.

The mild purgatives induce sweat more speedily than the drastic & Laxatives act by their quantity & quality

Purgatives are forbidden in the following cases 1 In diseases of weak & morbid excitement 2 In the Typhus state of fever 3 In hemorrhages from the bowels

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In the worst stage of Colica Pictonum.

Emetics are divided into four classes 1st Prompt 2nd Mild 3rd Powerful & 4th Nauseating 1st Those which act promptly are tickling the throat with a feather, putting the finger down the throat Warm water White vitriol &c

2nd Those which act feebly but certainly are Spec: & Squids 3rd Those which act powerfully on the stomach as antimonial preparations Turbith Mercurial &c 4th Those which act by nauseating as Digitalis & Tobacco which last may excite ^{remitting}

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vomiting by being moistened with
Brandy & applied externally

Emetics are indicated

1st In cases of swallowing large
doses of opium or Arsenic In these
cases the first class sh^d be used I
have prevented death in two
instances by these means

3rd In discharging bile mucus
or any indigestible matter
from the stomach here the 2nd class
is proper 4th In a languid state
of the stomach here also the 2nd
class should be recommended

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5 In morbid diseases of the head
 in consequence of its sympathiz-
 ing with the stomach here the 2nd
 clasp is to be used. In tumors of
 the remote parts of the body as
 buboes &c here 2 & 3rd may be given
 14th In dropsical affections here
 2nd or 3rd clasp is proper. In an op-
 pression of the lungs as in Catarrh
 but when the lungs are affected
 with disease the 1st should not be
 used. In the first that is oppres-
 sion of the lungs the first is proper
 In any part of the skin here
 the second or 3rd is proper.

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10th In the forming state of malarial & contagious fevers the 2^d & 3rd classes are proper. These they act in two ways 1st by equalizing excitement & 2^d by discharging the seeds of the disease. 11 They are more powerful effects and less dangerous in children than adults.

In the exhibition of emetics you must observe 1st to give them in divided doses that they may not operate too powerfully upon your patient 2nd When we want a prompt effect to give as little water as possible.

3rd That they operate more forcibly
 in the morning The system at
 that time being predisposed to
 sickness. However suffer them to op-
 erate whilst the body of your patient
 is in a recumbent posture because
 by these means we prevent spams
 & That their operation is checked
 by a spoonful of salt in a pint of
 water as also by Laudanum
 Emetics are forbidden

1st In violent inflammation of the
 head 2nd In the too feeble
 action of the system 3rd In ad-
 vanced stages of Pregnancy 4th In

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4 Eruptions of all kinds

5 In Low Chronic fevers & general debility succeeding acute diseases

Diaphoretics Increase the discharge of the vitiated humors thro' the pores of the skin & act either directly or indirectly. Those which act directly on the skin are Pediluvia bath of warm water & vapour. 2 Those which act indirectly & produce their effects by increasing the action of the heart & arteries & thereby produce sweat as exercise Cold water acts in a two fold way 1 By reducing the

immature

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The immediate action of the capillaries to the sweating point when they are above and 2nd By the reaction of the skin when it is below the sweating point

Diaphoretics act on the capillary vessels indirectly thro' the medium of the stomach 1st As by nauseating as tartar antimonial &c

2^d Without nauseating as Nitro-apertorium Cold water when the capillary vessels are above the sweating point These last act on the skin by contiguous sympathy
Diaphoretics act 1st When the
capillary

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capillaries are above the sweating point by diminishing the excitement directly 2" When they are below by increasing it either directly or indirectly 3" By the action being determined to the surface of the body as Lovers Powder vinegar or ament Gpts Eupatorium &c 4 By the stimulus of distension produced by warm liquors of every kind especially each of these methods is often necessary & often indicated 1" To discharge disease from the blood Thalli arsinata existing in fever often attempts

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attempts to escape thro' the Capillaries of the skin I have seen of a young man in whom the Syphilis went off thro' the Capillaries

The poison of animals sometimes escapes thro' the skin from the blood by means of diaphoretics

2^d They are indicated when the symptoms are so mild as not to require it. 3^d In centrifugal

diseases as Rheumatism Gout &c where they affect only the limbs

Now I take notice that diseases are called Centrifugal when they affect the extremities and

Centrifugal

The first

Counteracted when they affect the
body only as Colic & Dysentery

4 In dropical affections when
the symptoms are below the sweat-
ing point 5 In fevers when there
is a disposition to sweat. Eruptive
sweating is sometimes hurtful

The following Rules should
be observed in the application
of Diaphoretics 1 Perspiration
is most easily induced in bed
to excite wth flannel sh^d be worn
next the skin. More perspiration
in 4 hours in bed than in 15 hours
out of bed 2 Substanced meals

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For the stomach being alternately
full & empty is unfavourable to
perspiration

3rd Great attention should be paid
to the heat of the body because
sweat cannot be induced with
safety when the heat of the body
is above 100° of Fahrenheit's Therm.

4 The temperature of the drink
should be warm when the heat
of the body is below 100° & Cold when
above the same point

5 Diaphoretics sh^d be regulated
according to the state of the disease

6 They should be suspended
occasionally

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occasionally & used moderately
 least exhaustion sh^d take place
 y^o Care should be taken to have
 the bed clothes & linen often chan-
 ged because sweat is very often
 christened by a stiff shirt

It is common to give diluting
 drinks in cases of redundant flu-
 ids but this practice is improper
 unless in cases of poison when it
 ought to be done

Guard against
 cold & avoid purging & blustering

when you use diaphoretics unless
 the urgency of the case require them

+ Diaphoretics are forbidden 1st In

172

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In highly inflammatory cases —

2^d In cases of weak mercurial action —

3^d When they weaken without relieving pain they always do harm

In Typhus fever a moist skin only is proper for this state of the system

Diuretics are means which increase the secretion of urine &c.

1st Cold air applied to the body when a little heated, Going into a cellar & up stairs, Hearing a stream of fluid running, Cold water applied to the body, abstinence, fear, onions applied to the ^{pubis}

Emmenagogues

I know no medicines that act specifically ^{on the} uterus, Alloes promote the flow of the Menstrua by their action on the rectum in great morbid excitement V. f. is the best, much has been said of the Emmenagogues outturn of Madder but I can say nothing of it from experience. There is a menstrual point and medicines are to be used according as the system is above or below that point. Alloe acts as emmenagogue by contagious sympathy. Emmenagogues should be different according to the state of the uterus & general system. If great morbid excitement V. f. is the best emmenagogue. I like Avena

juices. These I call external diu-
 etics II^d Diluting drinks as Melon
 seed tea also white carrot pars-
 ley seed tea D^o Cadwallader
 cured a part of Dropsy by the use
 of parsley seed tea after tapping
 had failed This class I call Dil-
 uents

III^d Those which act on the kidneys
 by sympathy with the stomachs
 such as salt of tartar vegetable acids
 preparations of Iron &c. Nitre Digitalis Scilla

* Diuretics are forbidden when there
 is an inflammation of the Kidneys +

Salagogues or Evacuents and
 Astringents

10

Electrolytic

[Faint bleed-through from the reverse side]

1870

1840

1840

1845

1874

1877

18

1892

18

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Revulsents. Evacuents act first
 By discharging fluids contiguous to
 the salivary glands such as tobacco An-
 gelica &c 2^d By discharging fluids from
 the whole body in the form of saliva as
 mercury arsenic acetates of lead &c
 Mercury acts both as an evacuant and
 revulsent It is one of the most powerful ar-
 ticles of the mat. med. Yet its operation
 is disagreeable & loathsome It has been
 said that mercury is not only disa-
 greeable & loathsome but an unnat-
 ural remedy But this is not the case
 for mercury is the first med^y of nature

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If we admit that sore mouths & others
 are the first diseases of children for
 mercury produces the same effect
 hence when children sleep much
 the gossips say they are sleeping for
 a sore mouth and if examined at
 this time they will be found to have
 a fever & inflammation to the mouth
 & throat of children is frequently one
 of the diseases of children or rather
 the attempt of nature to cure a
 disease as Scarlatina anginosus
 Cynanche trachealis &c In dults
 spontaneous salivation sometimes
 accompanies fever as also in the
 1 in all ages

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript.]

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Smallpox - is generally a favourable
 symptom. Death frequently fol-
 lows this salutary & useful remedy
 if it be suddenly suppressed. If a
 tough salivation attended with
 the γ fever they generally recover.
 Dr Sydenham mentions a malig-
 nant fever of $\delta/\epsilon/\gamma/\delta/\gamma/\gamma$ being cured
 by a spontaneous salivation. Apon-
 taneous salivation has suddenly
 cured the Dysentery & Gout. A spit-
 ting occurs in allania which was called
 by the old writers
 It marks the favourable termination
 of autumnal fever It is therefore
 H. A. P.

1. The first part of the book is a history of the
 2. of the world, from the beginning of time to the
 3. of the present. It is a history of the world, of the
 4. of the world, of the world, of the world, of the
 5. of the world, of the world, of the world, of the
 6. of the world, of the world, of the world, of the
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 9. of the world, of the world, of the world, of the
 10. of the world, of the world, of the world, of the

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strange that it has not been used
long in these cases that we do not
always excite when useful that
we do not destroy life by it as nau-
sea does in a pth malignant
sore throat &c

Auxiliaries to enable sali-
vation are 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31st 32nd 33rd 34th 35th 36th 37th 38th 39th 40th 41st 42nd 43rd 44th 45th 46th 47th 48th 49th 50th 51st 52nd 53rd 54th 55th 56th 57th 58th 59th 60th 61st 62nd 63rd 64th 65th 66th 67th 68th 69th 70th 71st 72nd 73rd 74th 75th 76th 77th 78th 79th 80th 81st 82nd 83rd 84th 85th 86th 87th 88th 89th 90th 91st 92nd 93rd 94th 95th 96th 97th 98th 99th 100th 101st 102nd 103rd 104th 105th 106th 107th 108th 109th 110th 111st 112nd 113rd 114th 115th 116th 117th 118th 119th 120th 121st 122nd 123rd 124th 125th 126th 127th 128th 129th 130th 131st 132nd 133rd 134th 135th 136th 137th 138th 139th 140th 141st 142nd 143rd 144th 145th 146th 147th 148th 149th 150th 151st 152nd 153rd 154th 155th 156th 157th 158th 159th 160th 161st 162nd 163rd 164th 165th 166th 167th 168th 169th 170th 171st 172nd 173rd 174th 175th 176th 177th 178th 179th 180th 181st 182nd 183rd 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& the partial Cold Bath as an auxiliary
to mercury to induce a salivation—

D^r tells us that mercury acts soonest
in moist weather & Mercury is great-
ly assisted in producing a salivation
when combined with Jalap—

R^y "With antimonial powders & with
frictions & mercurial ointment—

Q^d Nitrate of or muriated mercury
to be joined with Calomel & Cal. sub:
friction When we wish to give Calo-
mel secretly we may put it on bread
& butter & induce the pat to eat of it

It is not necessary in order to produce
a secretion that a profuse salivation
be

be induced or even a Ptialism and
in some cases not even to some of the
gums

x For restraining a Salivation
U.S. of *opim* Sings Blister oil of Rose
held in the mouth In *Sted*^{de}
Mercury salivates one out of four
In the W Indies 11 out of 12 in the Y-
fever this must be owing to a less
morbid action existing in the dis-
ease of the W Indies than in Penn-
sylvania A Salivation is indi-
cated 1st In malignant & such other
fevers as are not remedied by other
means In morbid action of the
head

The first of these is the fact that the
 government has been unable to
 maintain a stable currency. The
 value of the dollar has fallen
 sharply since 1929, and this
 has led to a loss of confidence
 in the government's financial
 policy. The second fact is that
 the government has been unable
 to maintain a stable political
 system. The country has been
 plagued by a series of
 elections, and the government
 has been unable to maintain
 a stable majority in the
 House of Representatives. The
 third fact is that the
 government has been unable to
 maintain a stable foreign
 policy. The country has been
 plagued by a series of
 wars, and the government
 has been unable to maintain
 a stable foreign policy.

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head lungs liver spleen kidneys

3^d In Diarrhea Dysentery 4th Syphilis

5th In visceral obstructions 6th In old

ulcers both external & internal

have resisted the powers of other

meds 7th In convulsive diseases as Sc

tarrus 8th Salivation is forbidden

1st In highly excited states of fever

2nd In low & exhausted states of fever

3rd In children under six years of age

4th In persons above 60 5th In those

having many decayed teeth

6th In diseases tending rapidly to

a crisis. Mercury will never produce

gangrene when the system is ^{infirmity}

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical manuscript.]

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sufficiently reduced & after a sal-
vation has taken place It is to be
regretted that mercury is such a
loathsome med^c But man first sin-
ned with his mouth & to his mouth
must med^c be administered to re-
move that sin

x

Cathartes act by de-
pleting from the nose are of two
kinds 1st Those wh^{ch} deplete from the
nose without inducing sneezing
as Sal^t: ammoni^{ac} turbit^h mineral &c
2^d Those wh^{ch} deplete from the nose
& induce sneezing as Tobacco &c
Expectorants are Stimulents

[The page contains faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

1. *Plumbeus*
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Plantain seed tea Horse radish leaves

2^d Emetics or nauseating med^{ies} as squills
 & 3^d Vol. alk. salts smoke of tar Balsam
 Resins. Expectorants are indica-
 ted in Catarrh Pneumony Asthma
 Phthisis Pulmonalis here the 2^d & 3^d
 class should be used as also in weak
 morbid action of the lungs here
 the third class is required

Emmenagogues should be ad-
 ministered according to the action
 of the system. In diseases of great
 morbid action of sk^d be used and
 there is pain from but in cases of
 weak morbid action Chalybeates
 and

Spanish Bliss combined wth Mus-
-ter is very good Boating Water

exercise should be used In these
cases I have generally used stup
which I believe, fails only when given
improperly. Most madmen are
scarcely worthy our notice as im-
moral beings.

x

Blisters act 1st slow-
ly as Cantharides, the bark of cer-
tain trees 2^d Suddenly as boiling
water. They are indicated
1st In general diseases here the 1st
class is to be used 2^d In local con-
gestions of the head bowels &c here
also the 1st class sh^d be used
3^d In sudden congestions here the
second

There is a certain state of the
 System called the Blistering
 point, when Blister is applied
 in that state of the system
 it produces Serum
 If applied above the Blistering
 point it produces Matter
 If below the Blistering point
 It produces a dry sore & someti-
 -mes Gangreen

second class sh^d be preferred

The following rules are to be observed in the use of blisters

1st They should remain on untill they produce a strong discharge

2nd When applied to the head they should remain 24 hours

3rd As blisters never discharge much after the second dressing new ones sh^d be applied if necessary

Blisters are forbidden

1st In great morbid excitement

2nd In habits highly irritable and persons liable to suffer from strangury

3rd In weak morbid excitement

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical manuscript.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting visible on the right edge of the page, continuing from the adjacent page.]

4th In pregnancy there appears
to be a morbid action or blistering
point above or below w^h it is im-
proper to blister, this point must be
discovered by the pulse.

Issues are
meant to lessen the quantity of flu-
ids slowly as caustics & stones per-
petuate blisters & Issues are in-
dicated 1st When a gradual ab-
straction of morbid excitement
is required 2nd In local congest-
ions 3rd In Cutaneous eruptions
of the parts necessary for
motion Issues act directly or

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical document or letter.]

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indirectly by equalizing morbid excitement when the system has been habituated to them as they should be relinquished with caution I have thus mentioned the remedies for diseases in an independent form we come now to the second class.

Stimulants

These I shall divide into stimulants properly so called or those which remove morbid action from one part of the body by exciting it in another essential to life I into Tonics which prevent the

Vigilents This ~~is~~ are indicated
in great arterial & Muscular action
by this means expanding the excit-
stability. The remedies for Morbid
Sleep are sitting up, Tea & Coffee
Small & repeated doses of Opium
& Light —

recurrence of disease by removing
 predisposing debility both of these
 act by converting excitability into
 excitement when they are without
 abstracting any of the fluids of
 the body. Mineral opium are diffusible
 stimulents but all act more or less
 on the whole system but not so with
 those stimulents that destroy excitabil-
 ity or morbid action by force such
 as *erupa acetata digitalis* and
measinata it resembles more the
 breaking down a door to get into
 the house than turning the key
 but eruptions should be used
 in

in most cases in preference to such
 remedies Altho' depletion in him
 ourragis is certainly proper yet
 sugar of lead often does good
 where that has failed In this
 case the lead acts by lessening
 the excitability. Consumption
 when cured by Digitalis & opium
 often returns Stimuli to reduce
 great morbid action act by reduc-
 ing its excitability as labour
 & exercise. but in general they do
 great violence to the system & are
 much inferior to depleting rem-
 edies They act more safely in
 muscular

1812
The first of the year
was a very cold one
and the snow lay
deep on the ground
for many days
the weather was
very disagreeable
and the people
were much
convenienced
by the snow
as it covered
the ground
and the roads
and the fields
and the woods
and the mountains
and the hills
and the valleys
and the plains
and the rivers
and the lakes
and the seas
and the oceans
and the atmosphere
and the whole
of the world
was covered
with snow
and the people
were much
convenienced
by the snow
as it covered
the ground
and the roads
and the fields
and the woods
and the mountains
and the hills
and the valleys
and the plains
and the rivers
and the lakes
and the seas
and the oceans
and the atmosphere
and the whole
of the world
was covered
with snow

muscular than in animal elica
 as some diseases are however be
 yond the reach of depleting rem
 edies as Tetanus & the morbid
 crasis of bilious fevers here the
 opium & bark act by prostrating
 the system below the morbid ac
 tion & thereby wasting excitabili
 ty A question now arises when
 are stimulants to be used? This
 must be regulated by the stage
 of the disease, the state of the sys
 tem but more particularly by the
 pulse When they occasion heat
 a frequent & low pulse they are
 improper

The first of these is the fact that the
 text is written in a very old hand,
 and is therefore of great value.
 The second is that the text is
 written in a very old hand, and
 is therefore of great value.
 The third is that the text is
 written in a very old hand, and
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 is therefore of great value.
 The tenth is that the text is
 written in a very old hand, and
 is therefore of great value.

[illegible]

improper but if they induce none of
 the above symptoms but impart a
 fulness & slowness to the pulse they
 may be used with advantage &
 the saying that there is a time
 for all things is in nothing more
 striking than in the manner of
 exhibiting med^s. The manner of
 giving stimuli is in rotation
 I once cured a case of ulcers by
 giving 1st wine 2nd bark 3rd opium
 & brandy & water then the tonic
 again but most of this hereafter
 of these med^s wth more success
 by inducing a strong wth ^{disorder}

[The page contains faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

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tabilio
tubito
witho

diseased action in the affected or
 some other part of the body of this
 class are stimulants & they should
 be procured by reducing the sys-
 tem below their by means
 of depletion but notwithstanding
 this may hold good as a general
 rule yet there are two exceptions
 to it 1st When it is necessary to destroy
 irritability in hemorrhages by
 Suis: Satis in other cases by dig-
 ital^s 2nd When we dissipate exci-
 tability as in tetanus when exci-
 tability is accumulated begin
 with small doses of stimulating

must observe at the same time to
 defend the system from the stimu-
 lis of light conversation exercise &c
 For these by hurrying on the system
 will defeat the intention of the mix
 In Pleurisy after bleeding once or
 twice endeavour to suspend the
 cough by opium but when there is
 no accumulation of excitability
 begin with large doses of stimula-
 ting mixes after depletion espe-
 cially in chronic diseases & in the
 beginning of jail fever & attacks
 excitability nearly exhausted
 by indirect debility. Do not com-
 bine too many stimulating remedies
 together

in fact
 simple
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 return
 none
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together for they generally act best in
a simple form but to this there are
some exceptions Use them in surgery
and rotation for the system will often
become insensible to one stimulant con-
tinued whilst another the weaker will
affect it Liquid Laud^m may be use-
ful when op^m fails *vice versa* —

D^r Dewitt tells that an opiate pill
made six months will sometimes do
harm It is probable that no two
med^s even of the same class produce
the same effects The stomach will
sometimes bear Squaria not Col-
umb^{is} & *vice versa* Chronic diseases
as

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

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Intermittents frequently require all
 the stimulants Frequently change
 the place to which stimuli are
 to be applied when the stomach
 has been insured to them apply
 them to the skin w^h still retains
 its sensibility as blisters to the ab-
 domen In chewing tobacco on one
 side of the mouth that side not
 accustomed to it is much easier
 affected than the one accustomed
 to it even snuff if taken in only on
 one nostril that side w^h is habit-
 uated to it becomes more insens-
 ible to its use than the other side

Some degree

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical document or letter.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right edge of the page, possibly from an adjacent page or a marginal note.]

sometimes is ineffectual when ta-
 ken into the stomach but by throw-
 ing it up the intestines often proves
 active. Bark often becomes inert in
 the stomach but by injecting be-
 comes active or in the form of a bark
 Jacket Electricity when applied to
 the breast of a weak is said to revive
 him & counteract the effects produ-
 ced by it on the head Opium ob-
 viates the effects of opium when
 applied in a different manner
 from the first mode of exhibition
 mercury obviates the effects of
 mercury but the practice is not
 safe

12

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safe Having admitted that there
 were specific stimuli we are obli-
 ged to admit an indefinite num-
 ber of them but those that are fee-
 ble from the various changes of the
 irritability of the system as emet-
 ic when the stomach has lost its
 sensibility is inert because its mus-
 cular fibres do not vibrate in unison
 with the medi^e weak stimuli sometimes
 act where strong fail Strong pur-
 ges destroy the contractile power of
 the stomach whereas weak ones
 assist in recovering that power
 I once saw a person who could

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not hear the firing of a cannon but
 could distinctly hear the push-
 ing of a pin thru a piece of paper
 I also knew a gentleman affected
 with Hemiplegia who did not
 feel a pin when pushed into the
 affected side but was immedi-
 ately affected with convulsions
 by touching it In all chronic ca-
 ses stimulants sh^d be given in the
 morning for at this time the exci-
 tability is more accumulated
 Baron Hornbott says there is a
 certain relationship kept up
 between the different stimuli
 according.

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical document or letter.]

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according as they are given in success
ions. Alkali for instance will restore
the excitability of the stomach when
dissolved by acids but acids will
not when dissipated by alkalis.
Does the alkali act by exciting
the dormant faculty of the stomach?
Medicines which remove morbid
action in a part by exciting it in
another less essential to life. Many
Physicians do this without know-
ing it. As headache is cured by
a emetic. Natural hemorrh-
ages by V. Morbid action in the
viscera by blisters Dropsies by

diuretics acting on the kidneys

Morbid action of the lungs by
emetics acting on the stomach

Apoplexy by

The morbid action being thus
transferred D^r Hantley tells us he
gave a dog Nuxvomica then
severely whipped that the Nux
vomica had not the least effect
upon him owing to the impress
ion of the skin predominating
over that of the stomach observe
that there is but one impression
felt among those of organs four
that is the strongest —

8th you must

I have been thinking much lately
 of the many things that I have
 done in my life, and how
 much I have learned from
 them. I have been thinking
 of the many people that I
 have met, and how much
 I have learned from them.
 I have been thinking of the
 many things that I have
 done, and how much I have
 learned from them. I have
 been thinking of the many
 people that I have met, and
 how much I have learned
 from them. I have been
 thinking of the many things
 that I have done, and how
 much I have learned from
 them. I have been thinking
 of the many people that I
 have met, and how much
 I have learned from them.

Now
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1st you must reduce the morbid action below the stimulating point that the med^e may at once predominate over the remaining morbid action. Repeat again that there are exciting, depleting, blistering & sweating points which is as necessary for the Physician to know as that the mariner should know the signs w^t & where a point

Take part that the part in w^t you excite morbid action be less essential to life than the part from w^t you attempt to remove it so this there are three exceptions 1st In

Concord

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical document or letter.]

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Convulsions & Epilepsy delirium
 has been induced by opium with ad-
 vantage 2" Tetanus is often cured
 by drunkenness 3" In Plurisy it is
 most essential to apply blisters to
 the affected part & in fever it is some-
 times necessary to bring on hunger
 to such a degree as to endanger life
 in order to accumulate excitability
 in the stomach 3" To prevent unsuc-
 cessful practices enquire into the
 peculiarities of the patient's habit
 at diseases But in dangerous dis-
 eases little attention is necessary to
 the effect of med 4" When the second
 morbid

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right margin, possibly a list or index.]

morbid action w^h has been excited
 becomes languid a third must be
 excited for pain from habit be-
 comes pleasantly 5th Attend to
 association in diseases for instance
 we stimulate the feet in gout be-
 cause they are more predisposed
 to the disease. In stimulants I in-
 clude the passions as anger & ter-
 ror but the agreeable passions more
 frequently cure diseases by proportion
 exciting over painful impressions
 I knew a man who could relieve
 himself at pleasure from rheuma-
 tism by shaving & pronouncing
 populum

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Faint handwriting visible on the right edge of the page, possibly from an adjacent page.]

popular names words or events some
times relieves pain Hope / Faith has
sometimes wonderful effects in cu-
ring diseases

Medicines

prevent the recurrence of disease by
removing predisposing & succeeding
debility These I shall call Tonics
& the rules necessary to be observed in
their exhibition are as follows

1st They are always to be exhibited in
doses less than are necessary suffi-
cient to remove the morbid action

2^d In the choice of your Tonics always
prefer such as are of a durable
operation

operation as aliment in the use of
 we observe the following rules —

1st Always prefer that which is agreeable
 to the taste of the stomach — altho' there sh^d
 be no appetite still continue to give
 the aliment for who would wait for
 an appetite to give more —

2^d Recommend to a debilitated per-
 son to use them 5 or 6 times a day
 & once or twice at night if sleepless
 for the stomach of a debilitated per-
 son is like a school boy if he be not
 busy is apt to be in harm, a full
 meal however when debilitated
 should be avoided 3^d Recommendate

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The diet to the excitability of the system solid food should be preferred for it makes the most flesh while liquid makes the most fat.

5th The tip nourishing is preferable so that it is more so in cases of debility salt meat is preferable to fresh

on this acct 6th There are cases where only one kind of food is required

A Gentleman of this city who was affected with violent stomach complaints was cured by the use of boiled turnips alone Boiled carrots are said to cure the Asthma Bread & milk the goat & diet solely of fish.

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical document or letter.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting visible on the right edge of the page, continuing from the adjacent page.]

has cured certain inflammatory diseases The stomach refuses a homogenous food Boatswain has cured Dyspepsia & oysters intestinal obstructions 1/2 lb diet of the same sediment given by weight & measure has cured diseases

Ed Taylor was cured of epilepsy by feeding on the milk of a cow w^h was fed on grain the summer next having in the winter but his disorder always returned when he used the milk of a cow w^h was fed on grain 2^d Uniform hours in eating are strictly necessary the sooner ^{after}

[The page contains faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

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after leaving our bed the better

Some drinks comprehend three kinds
 as 1st malt liquors 2nd different kinds
 wine as Madras & Sherry 3rd Low
 wines as Malaga Port champagne
 & Cyder you see I do not include an
 cient spirits for a man had better
 die than use this detestable Pru-
 nonian remedy In chronic cases
 they are always injurious as their
 use will generally create an attach-
 ment to them which when confirmed
 by habit cannot be eradicated
 4th Cold & warm baths remove ele-
 bilty & diseases of weak motion

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical document or letter.]

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action The warm bath should be used between 12 & 1 o'clock only.

The temperature of the cold bath should be (between) from 32 to 65 The cool from 65 to 85, the tepid from 85 to 96 warm from 96 to 100 hot 106 to 110 Fahrenheit.

The warm bath is very much used in Italy The cold bath acts indirectly as a tonic abstracting heat and accumulating excitability into excitement To be more effectual it should be used after the warm bath I shall now make a few observations on the cold bath 1st It should be preceded by the warm 2^d It should be ^{temperate}

[Faint, illegible handwriting throughout the page]

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temperate when the water is cold
 it should be warmed & vice versa
 3" It should be used 2, 3 or 4 times
 a day 4" In a warm room during
 the winter 5" Exercise & friction sh^d
 succeed it

5" Exercise holds a high rank
 in the class of tonics as obviating
 simple debility & may be divided
 into active & passive The former
 includes walking labour &c The
 latter includes friction rocking
 in a cradle Chamber hoist & swing
 ing & Riding on horseback is
 partly active & partly passive

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical document or letter.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting visible on the right edge of the page, continuing from the adjacent page.]

The following are the rules to be observed in using exercise. In great debility begin first with the passive or friction the effects of it in overcoming debility is wonderful. It increases the action of the Vessels also the muscles & secretion as well as sensation. The Chinese are remarkable for this remedy & carry it so far as to have pressed fingers as we have barbs. The exercise of the hands in shuttlecock. The good effects of this are clearly in Play bows - Skumaker to dance & swinging sailing & riding on the next stage.

[The text in this image is extremely faint and illegible, appearing as a series of horizontal lines.]

of exercise as they occur in the open
 air. Swimming is useful when the
 patient is unable to take the other kinds
 of exercise. It was recommended by
 Dr. Haysgarth & Smith in consump-
 tion. I cured one case of this disease
 completely by Swimming, sailing &
 Sweating a disease in the stomach
 & Throaty carrier of the seeds & effects
 of the primary disease. It also keeps
 up a continual conflict between the
 passions. Sailors are generally
 when the vessel is kept clean. The bal-
 loon used formerly only in time of
 war may yet come to be used in

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cases of debility Partial exercise as be-
 fore observed removes debility A per-
 son held one hand in water at 62
 when it could be raised to 64 by the
 heat of the hand by exercising with
 the other it was raised to 60 Riding
 on horseback highly recommends
 in consumption It expends less exci-
 tability than walking it may be us-
 ed in cases where it is necessary to
 expend much excitability

2^d Avoid all fatigues 3^d Accommo-
 date exercise to the state of debility
 4th The same rule may be observed
 in exercise as in that of eating Not to
 take

to take to much at a time so as to render you unable to take more immediately afterwards without injury Patients are often in this respect ungovernable 5th Exercise should never be prescribed before breakfast or immediately after a meal Different kinds of exercise not different kinds of diseases as exercising the muscles of the back in Nephritis —

6th Debility is to be removed by a change of occupation 7th Travelling is an agreeable exercise from the stimulus it affords it & the change of air & succession of new objects 8th Changes of

of climates & former associations are
 useful in nervous diseases as Sleep
 or nonchiasis Hysteria Epilepsy
 stone & even Convulsions are cured
 by it Sheep are improved by change
 of climate & men prolong their lives
 by it especially the old & puny
 they change from a cold to a warm
 climate of an uniform climate
 for invalids the different from
 that they have been accustomed
 to will be of considerable service
 In certain cases of debility a
 warm room from 72 to 80 nights
 & days should be used & be used
 in

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely a list or ledger entry.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right margin, possibly a continuation of the list.]

10th In order to keep the room from being
 too warm a vessel of water should
 be kept on the stove w^{ch} will evapor-
 ate at a certain degree of heat then
 by cool the room by its vapour
 11th Change of dress & dress mansion
 is frequently of great service
 12th Cheerful & agreeable company
 with entertaining company looks
 obviates debility 12th Wise convales-
 cents to go to bed early & at a stated
 hour to observe the same rules in
 getting up in the morning
 13th Strictly forbid their going in
 to the night air or moist weather

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as also the gratifying of the venereal
 appetite 14th Accommodate their
 sleep to the weather their sleep had
 better be their degree be hot than
 one degree too cold It should be
 loose & without ligation Flannels
 should be next the skin & they should
 sleep betwixt blankets 15 They should
 sleep on a mattress as a soft bed in
 cases incline debility & attenu-
 ately on both sides but never on
 the back in cases of debility because
 the night mare frequently at-
 tacks in that posture

Medicines which remove
 Debility

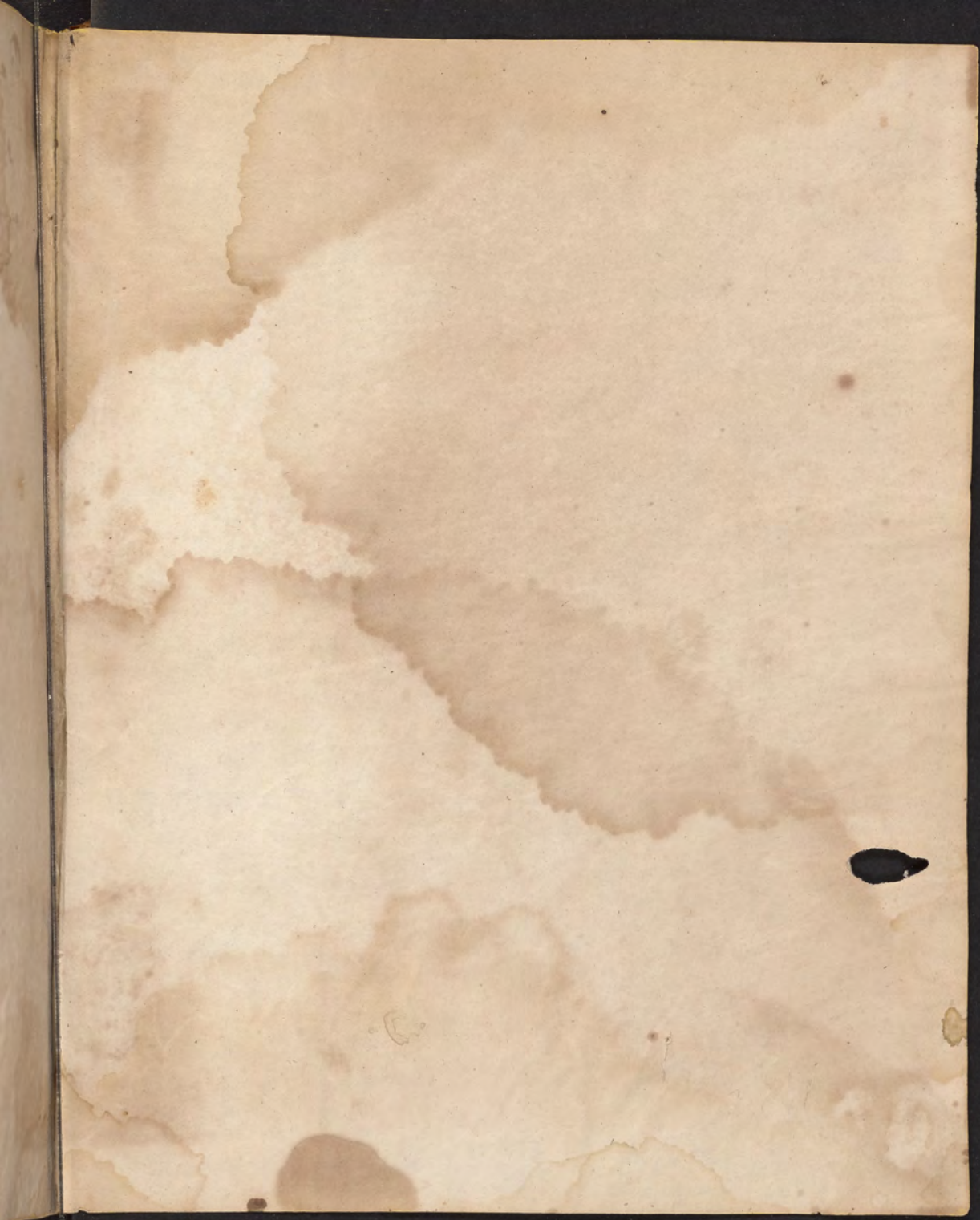
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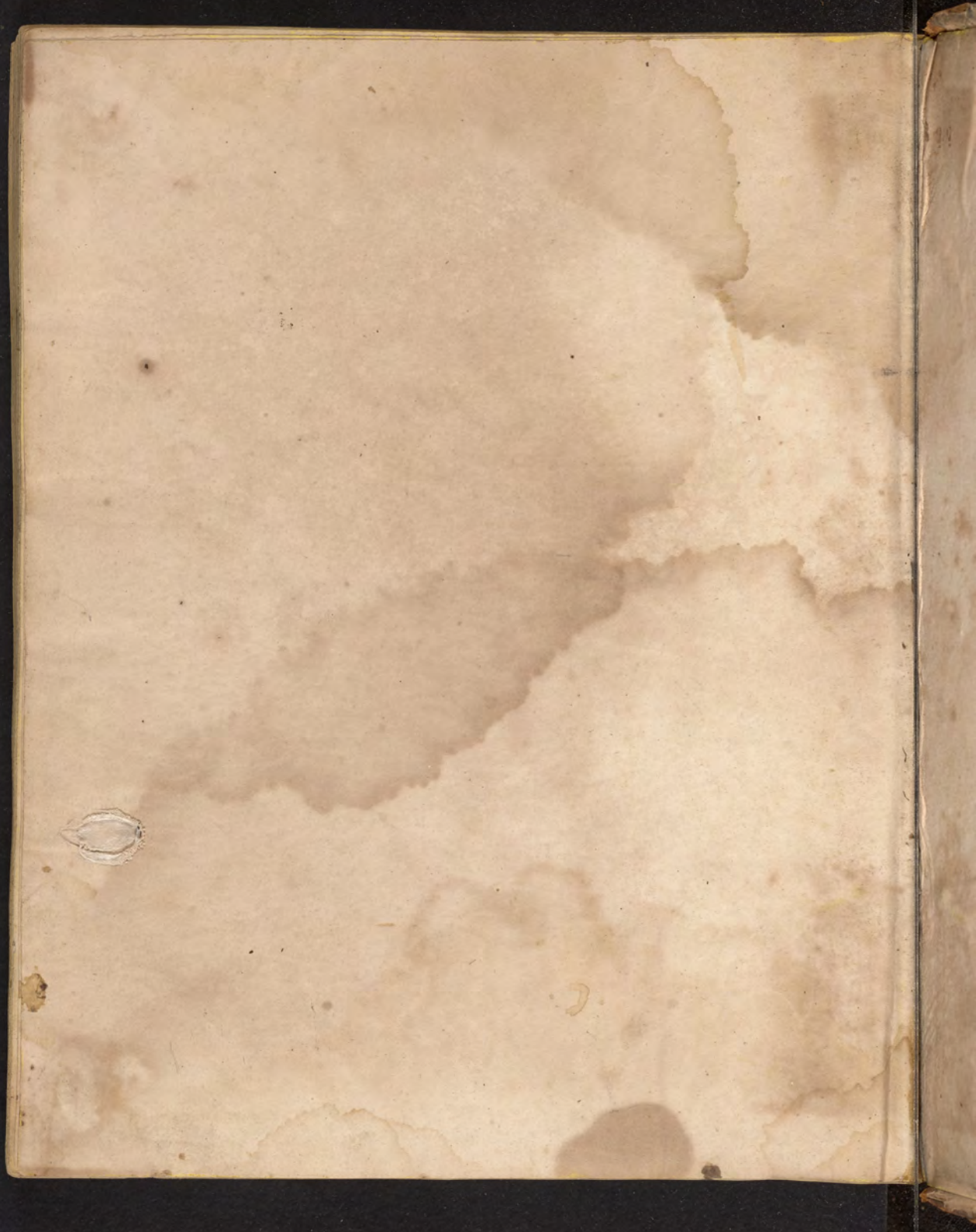
Doctor Rush's different pulses

1st The depressed pulse. This acts by an
over power of stimuli



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Class 10a No 199

Presented
by

George E. de Schweinitz, M.D.

APR 9 - 1935

